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Colonel Mitchell Takes Stand Monday To Defend Self

Resume of the Court-Martial

COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Air Service, U.S.A., on trial in Washington before an Army court-martial on a charge of violation of the 96th Article of War, will take the stand Monday, Nov. 30, in his own defense.

During the past week a score of witnesses have been called by the defense to substantiate charges made by Colonel Mitchell of "almost treasonable" administration of the Air Service.

A resume of the principal testimony follows:

FRIDAY, NOV. 13

Failing to throw out the sensational charges made by Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the Shenandoah commander, regarding an alleged attempt by Capt. Paul Foley, U.S.N., judge advocate of the Shenandoah board of inquiry, to control her testimony before that board the Mitchell prosecution also failed to have Captain Foley appear on the stand.

After Mrs. Lansdowne's testimony Captain Foley resigned as Judge Advocate of the Shenandoah Board of Inquiry.

Another witness, Col. J. Edward Cassidy, Officers Reserve Corps, testified that Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, erred in statements before a congressional investigating committee about the amount of gas necessary to evacuate an area the size of the District of Columbia. The defense said this testimony was an instance of a "high ranking officer giving misinformation to Congress, as charged by Colonel Mitchell." During the time the witness was attacking General Drum's statement Maj. Francis Wilby, assistant to General Drum, aided the prosecution in its cross-examination of Colonel Cassidy. Colonel Cassidy, a Chemical Warfare Service officer, qualified himself as an expert on chemical warfare. He said he served on the front three months during the World War when gas operations were being put into effect.

STATEMENTS MADE BY GENERAL DRUM DISPUTED

Representative Reid produced the statements of General Drum before the congressional committee in which General Drum said that to gas an area the size of the District of Columbia would take 3,439,150 pounds of mustard gas to cause a concentration, or 9,573,850 pounds of mustard gas to cause an evacuation.

Reid asked Colonel Cassidy if this estimate was correct or incorrect. The Colonel said that the statements were absolutely incorrect. Colonel Moreland, Judge Advocate, asked him if he had read a book approved by Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, as a text book for that branch of the Army. Colonel Cassidy answered in the affirmative.

Asked if he remembered what the book said as to the number of pounds of mustard gas required to cover an area of 100 square yards in order to force an evacuation, Colonel Cassidy replied that he did not think the book made reference to square yards, but that the matter was based on a target of 100 meters square.

"Do you know how many pounds of mustard gas it would be necessary to use on an area 100 yards square?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"Something like 185 pounds," replied Colonel Cassidy.

"You are sure that it does not take 515 pounds of mustard gas for every 100 yards square?"

"That quantity," the witness said emphatically, "would destroy all life within the area."

"So, then, what the book states is erroneous," the Judge Advocate said.

"That statement," answered Colonel Cassidy, "was made by Major West, a chemist who is not familiar with combat operations. If the book made that statement it was wrong."

"You know that the book was approved by General Fries?" asked Colonel Moreland.

"Yes, but there are a lot of things that slip through," said the witness.

"Assuming there are 309.76 yards square in a square mile, how many pounds of gas per square mile would be necessary to cause evacuation, inasmuch as it would require 515 pounds per 100 yards square?" asked Colonel Moreland.

Colonel Cassidy said it would require about 160,000 pounds, and for an area of 60 square miles 900 tons would be necessary.

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New War Secretary Outlines Glorious History of Army

By Dwight F. Davis, the Secretary of War

In accepting my commission as Secretary of War, while I appreciate the great honor which has come to me, I realize even more the responsibilities which have been intrusted to my care. Naturally I am pleased that President Coolidge has seen fit to select me for this important post, but the pleasure that comes to me as a result of my own appointment is shadowed by my regret that the continued illness of Secretary Weeks compelled him to leave the public service. When Mr. Weeks left the War Department the nation lost an able public servant and the Army a devoted friend. One of the happy memories of my own public service will be my pleasant association with Mr. Weeks in the War Department.

In the brief time I have been Secretary of War I have had occasion to be thankful that I was graduated into my new responsibilities from two and a half years' service as Assistant Secretary. In that time I learned that the War Department is performing a multitude of duties that have little or no connection with preparation against war and of which I previously had no knowledge whatever.

My service in the War Department and my conversations with my fellow citizens have convinced me that too many Americans are in something like the same position. If they think of the Army at all, they think of it as a great war machine impatient at the restraints of peace. Not only is such an idea entirely erroneous but it is harmful to the cooperation which the Army needs from the citizen in order to carry out its constructive peace-time policies. I have a firm conviction that one of my most important duties as Secretary of War is to endeavor to bring the American people into a more intimate contact with their Army, and I intend to devote myself earnestly to an attempt to acquaint my fellow citizens with just what the War Department has been doing and will be called upon to do, not alone in the emergencies of war, but in the emergencies of peace. I want the American people to know and I think they should know of the great constructive developments of peace in which the War Department has led and is leading the way. I hope to make fair-minded men realize just how vast has been the service already rendered by the Army in countless ways wholly aside from its duty of keeping itself fit to bear the first brunt of war.

Name of "War Department" Somewhat Misleading

I have often thought that there is something of error about the designation of the great Government Department of which I am the civilian head, as a Department of War. Such a name implies, at least, that all of its activities have to do with the making of war or with preparing to make war. That is not the fact. It is not the business of the War Department to prepare for war but to prepare against war. The War Department cannot declare war. Congress declares war; the Army ends war. I wish to impress upon the people of the United States that we have no military caste. The Regular Army is simply the active element of the citizen army in which every one of us—men, women and children—is a member and each has a duty to perform. Our Regular Army is merely that group of our citizens to which we have intrusted the business of knowing and studying and preparing ourselves to instruct the rest of us when we have need to defend ourselves against a foreign enemy. If there ever should be another war, we will fight it just as we—the rank and file of American citizenship—fought the last war. As far as numbers were concerned, the Regular Army was no more than a drop in the bucket of our military preparations in the World War, but it was that vital drop which seasoned and prepared the whole for the grim business it had to do.

Says General Staff of Army Not "Bureaucratic"

We sometimes hear the General Staff of our Army called "bureaucratic." Who are these "bureaucrats"? They are the men who yesterday were leading battered columns to victory in France. They are the men who today are devoting their lives to the patient, careful training of the men who may tomorrow be called upon to fight your battles and mine. They are the same men who came back from France, or from the great training centers of this country, to devote their own lives to the continued schooling of themselves and of young officers who enter the Army year by year.

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AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

Editors Commend Generosity of America in War Debt Fundings

MILITARY WRITERS frequently have said of General Diaz, the Italian, that he was the most businesslike of the war leaders; that he put pomp and peacock feathers behind him and reached out in a two-fisted manner for what he wanted. So with the Italian nation when it came to fund its war debt to the United States. Excelled only by Belgium in its lack of pomp and parading, it went about the matter of an agreement in a quiet, businesslike manner, and an agreement was quickly reached. The resulting American press opinion ran into three channels: One indicated high satisfaction over the settlement plans; another saw in the agreement a hint to France to "come thou and do likewise"; and the third was the usual mixture of cynical, suspicious and ultra-sophisticated comment of the minority.

From down in the southern section of Mississippi comes the quiet voice of the *Hattiesburg American* (Democratic), saying: "The Italian debt mission has been a pleasant surprise. Previous advices had led us to believe that the country, influenced by the French failure, meant to stall along indefinitely. But the mission did not stall or bluff or resort to public appeals for sympathy; instead it quietly settled down to business."

The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind., Dem.) is equally happy over the settlement and thinks that "our Italian friends" also are satisfied. The *Sun* says: "Our Italian friends will take the boat home satisfied that a difficult piece of bargaining has been completed to the satisfaction of both parties. The settlement should have a good effect on Italy's financial position. It will be felt, generally, we believe, that the American commissioners have conceded generous terms."

But "satisfaction will be tinged with disappointment," says the *New York Evening Post* (Independent). Why? Because the *Post* believes that as the debts of nations to us are funded, there should be corresponding substantial tax reduction in America. It comments editorially: "Satisfaction over the Italian war-debt settlement will, in the view of the American public, be tinged with disappointment. It is gratifying to think that the cause of an irritating dispute between the United States and Italy is in the way of being eliminated. The hope of substantial relief for the American taxpayer, however, has not materialized."

Good will, as a valuable asset for any nation to have, is extolled by the *New York World* (Democratic) in its editorial on the Italian debt funding. The *World* says: "The best settlement of these international debts is any settlement that settles the miserable business without too much fuss. A few dollars more or less are of no consequence whatsoever in comparison with the bad will and general disturbance of world politics and world trade which a failure to settle entails. The Italians are well pleased with the agreement. Apparently Senator Smoot is satisfied, and if he can persuade his fellow Senators that the terms are as good as they can hope to get, then, since everybody will be satisfied, the agreement is an excellent one."

There's a gentle hint for France in the Italian settlement, thinks the *New York Times* (Democratic). "Some French newspapers and public men see in the result encouragement to hope that France may now make a new offer, much like the one presented to the American Debt Funding Commission only to be rejected, and the next time get an acceptance. Yet in Paris it is perceived that the ability of France to pay is relatively greater than that of Italy."

A more blunt statement of the situation with reference to France is made by the *Portland (Me.) Evening Express* (Republican), when it says: "The settlement of the Italian debt leaves France the only large nation that has not reached an agreement on its war indebtedness to this country."

The *Ft. Wayne (Ind.) News Sentinel* (Republican) says the Italian debt settlement is "another lesson for France." The editor remarks: "As long as France continues to fight wars against the Riffs and the Druses at heavy cost, any plea of inability to pay will receive a most unsympathetic hearing at Washington."

There's the air of the cynic about the words of an editorial writer on the *Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post* (Democratic). He says: "We are coming near the end of the debt negotiations, but the cash prospects of the United States are not what might be called precisely brilliant."

A Georgia writer thinks France did not mean business, and that Italy did; therefore, quick and satisfactory agreement. He says, in the *Macon Daily Telegram* (Democratic): "The ease and lack of fuss with which the Italian debt was funded indicates how easy a matter it is for foreign diplomats who come with the intention of talking business to arrive at a successful conclusion of that business. The settlement emphasizes again America's desire to be generous to her debtors. The negotiations with France failed because M. Caillaux came with no proposition that constituted anything like a business arrangement."

All through the debt negotiations, beginning with Belgium, the United States has played fair and even stepped beyond the expected line of generosity, thinks an Indiana writer in the *South Bend Tribune* (Ind., Rep.). He says: "The United States has dealt kindly and fairly with Italy, as it will deal with France or any other debtor nation. About all that American people expect is recognition of these debts so that the validity of the contracts and the pledged honor of nations will mean something in the future."

Arthur Brisbane, writing in his "To-day" for the Hearst newspapers, finds an unusual angle, as he usually does in his editorial comment. Other editors may speak of how generous the terms are, but Mr. Brisbane considers it

"amazing that Italy can undertake so gigantic a payment, crippled financially as she is by our strict immigration laws." He believes the terms are satisfactory to both sides and that the American Congress will ratify the agreement, saying: "President Coolidge and Mr. Mellon have arranged for a debt settlement with the Italian Government, and the people of the United States are well satisfied with the terms offered by Italy and accepted by this country. The Italians, straining to the utmost of their financial ability, will pay to the United States \$2,407,000,000 over a period of 62 years. The terms of the settlement are, as they should be, the most lenient that the United States has made with any power, and there is no reason to doubt that Congress will ratify this agreement."

"Italy Profits By the Mistakes of Others," is the caption of the editorial in the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind.) after the settlement. The reason for the satisfactory agreement, argues the *Chronicle*, is that the "knockers had no chance to make trouble." The *Chronicle* referred to the failure of the French Commission to settle the obligations of their country and hinted that the parley might have been smoother had "knockers" been given no voice.

"Capacity to pay," properly interpreted, is the basis of sensible settlement of a matter like the great debt of a nation to another nation, thinks the *Des Moines Register* (Ind., Rep.). It comments tersely: "Capacity to pay is the basis of the Italian settlement, but capacity to pay interpreted in a way that takes account of the fundamentals of Italy's situation economically—the thing that will continue to be fundamental a decade hence and additional decades."

More than superficial examination has been given the debt settlement by the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Republican). It finds that "Three questions now arise: Will Congress ratify the agreement? What will be the feelings of other nations with whom we have been more lenient? What will be the effect of the settlement of the French debt?" In answering its own questions, the *Globe-Democrat* says that the generous concessions made to Italy probably will precipitate a fight in Congress; "but Congress will be confronted by the fact that the American Commission has agreed that these terms represent the full amount that Italy may reasonably be expected to pay and that nothing can be gained while much might be lost by refusal to ratify."

As to the effect on other nations, the *Globe-Democrat* admits there may be some complaint from some of them, but believes that "the governments will understand the circumstances" surrounding the Italian settlement.

The third question is one that has concerned more editors than the writer on the *Globe-Democrat*. It concerns the effect of the Italian settlement upon France. It may be readily recalled that the failure of the French to effect a settlement resulted in widespread comment of a not too charitable nature from American editors, many of whom hinted that if France would cut down her expenditures for national defense she probably could make substantial reduction in her debt to America. The *St. Louis* editors say that the Italian settlement "will give France a new leverage for concessions when she again approaches us for settlement." The hope of scores of editors is that France soon will approach us again with an offer acceptable to the American Commission.

An announcement made yesterday by the Morgan bankers in New York of a \$100,000,000 loan for Italy justified a rather unusual angle in the comment of the *Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette* (Ind.) and *The New Republic* on the Italian settlement. From the *Gazette* we read: "The Washington correspondent of *The New Republic* takes an arrestingly sophisticated view of the Italian debt settlement, all the more interesting because it was set down by way of prophecy. He declares that there is not wanting evidence that Premier Mussolini told the Italian commissioners as they set out for America to sign the papers, to agree to whatever proposals Washington should make. The ease with which the agreement has been reached does not detract from the credibility of the gossip of *The New Republic*. The reason he gives for this attitude of Mussolini's sounds reasonable enough: By coming to a settlement Italy gets prestige, along with England, as a nation that pays its debts. With that prestige foreign loans should come easier and credit at home be strengthened."

"Italy Pays in Advance," says the headline of the *St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press* (Ind.) editorial on the funding. But the *Pioneer Press* calls attention to what it believes was an unexpected and insufficiently warranted act. "The Italians are so overjoyed at the terms they are taking home with them from the debt negotiations that in their zeal to close the bargain they have made the first payment without awaiting ratification and more than seven months before it is due," observes the *Press*. "The propriety of Secretary Mellon's action in accepting such a payment is open to serious question."

"The commission certainly is in a better position than Congress to determine how these debts should be handled, but since the necessity for ratification by Congress exists, the commission ought not to do anything which has the appearance of limiting the freedom of its decision."

"The acceptance of the money cannot and does not place the agreement into effect. Count Volpi, who must understand this perfectly well, is perhaps more at fault than Secretary Mellon."

"By offering the payment as proof of the Government's sincerity and as a token of the gratitude of the Italian people for their generous treatment, he placed Secretary Mellon in a difficult position."

Now That Italy Has Paid



"I WONDER IF I'LL EVER GET AS GOOD AN OFFER AGAIN"

Courtesy New York World.

The Mitchell Court-Martial

(Continued from page one)

SAYS FIGURES GIVEN BY GENERAL DRUM WERE "ABSURD"

Taking the figures given by General Drum—9,571,584 pounds of mustard gas as being necessary to cause evacuation of a place the size of the District, Colonel Moreland asked if they were correct. Colonel Cassidy said they were not and it would be "absurd" to assume they were the result of the formula he followed in determining 900 tons.

"If 515 pounds of mustard gas are necessary to evacuate an area 100 yards square, would it not require 9,571,584 pounds to evacuate the District of Columbia?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"It would not," responded the witness.

To evacuate the District of Columbia with gas would require 900 to 1,000 tons, Colonel Cassidy said, adding that "no intelligent enemy would use mustard gas, as General Drum referred to; they would use tear gas instead."

The trial judge advocate objected to the answer because he declared General Drum mentioned only mustard gas in his statement. Representative Reid answered: "We want to show that he deceived the committee, as mustard gas is not the gas to use."

Colonel Winship, law member of the court, overruled the objection. Colonel Cassidy continued with his statement that "no enemy commander would be foolish enough to waste material on an area of no value." He produced a map of the District of Columbia pointing out the valuable areas and those of no concern to an enemy. Colonel Cassidy said there are 16 square miles in the District "worthy of consideration of an enemy commander, but he would not use mustard gas."

General Howze, president of the court, cautioned Colonel Cassidy to stick to the question, adding "he is giving us a lecture on the subject."

"What amount of gas would be required for that area?" asked Mr. Reid.

Colonel Cassidy declared six tons of tear gas would be used by an enemy on the six square-mile nerve center, and 100 tons altogether. He was asked if gas bombs were dropped during the late war, and replied that they were, but none on large cities. President Howze asked what steps had been taken to change alleged defective data in the manual approved by General Fries, which Colonel Cassidy had criticized as incorrect. The witness could not answer the question.

MAJOR DARGUE SAYS PUBLICITY BAN WAS ISSUED

Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, chief of the War Plans Section, Army Air Service, was called. He said his duties included handling all matters pertaining to war plans in which the Air Service was concerned and also special plans such as the world flight. He said he was designated by General Patrick to work on anti-aircraft tests and told of the decision of a special committee last April to fix 13,500,000 cubic feet as the hypothetical airplane target until a more accurate figure could be arrived at from tests. The tests, he said, showed the danger area of an airplane to be about 6,000,000 cubic feet.

Major Dargue was asked if he was at Camp Dix during the bombing tests there and said that he attended as an observer. He testified that the tests were to determine whether the Coast Artillery could shoot down airplanes before the latter reached their objective.

Major Dargue was asked if there were any orders regarding publicity in connection with these tests. Colonel Moreland objected, but the court overruled the objection. Then Major Dargue testified that there was an order from the War Department in which it was said that it was the desire of the Secretary of War that publicity in connection with these tests be avoided. When he and General Patrick arrived there, he continued, they found a large number of men in civilian clothes who were identified as reporters. On making some inquiry as to the reason for their presence he was informed by Major Wilby that the lid had been taken off of publicity in the 2d Corps Area. Representative Reid asked him if the lid had been taken off publicity for the Air Service and he said that it had not.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Colonel Mitchell's contention that aviators are being used as "pawns" and are subjected to unnecessary hazards by failure of the War Department to provide properly for their safety was characterized as "apparently true" by Lt. Donald G. Duke, Chief of the Airways Section, Army Air Service. Under cross-examination by Maj. Francis B. Wilby, of the General Staff, one of the assistants to Col. Sherman Moreland, trial judge advocate, Lieutenant Duke said that "it would appear that some of the flyers are being used as pawns" by higher-ups in the department. The witness went into detail regarding operation of the model airways, and told of hazardous flying conditions in the mountains near Cumberland and on to Uniontown. He testified there were no meteorological stations in this section to furnish the flyers with timely data regarding weather conditions. Lieutenant Duke said that meteorological stations should be established at a number of places.

The witness recounted unsuccessful efforts made by the Army Air Service to obtain a radio station at Muskogee, Okla., for dissemination of meteorological data. Correspondence between the Chief of the Signal Corps and the Adjutant General of the Army concerning the proposed establishment of this station was read into the record. The evidence indicated that despite the urgent request of the Air Service, which pointed out that the radio facilities were considered of "emergency importance" to protect airmen's lives, the Adjutant General disapproved the request on the ground that funds were not available to provide subsistence and quarters for the additional enlisted men involved. Other letters and indorsements between Air Service officers were read to show that most of the cost of the project was to be borne by the Chamber of Commerce of Muskogee.

PROSECUTION OBJECTS TO "AFTERMATH TESTIMONY"

Representative Reid asked Lieutenant Duke to tell the story of 48 planes being scattered between Washington, D. C., and Moundsville, W. Va., Oct. 16, due to alleged poor advanced weather information. This request was objected to by Colonel Moreland, who said the incident occurred subsequent to the date Colonel Mitchell made the statements for which he is facing court-martial. Defense counsel replied that Colonel Mitchell used the words "lives of airmen are being used merely as pawns," and it was the desire of the defense to prove this statement by actual happenings. The judge advocate in reply declared the words "are being" do not cover future happenings. "We have given many things that could have been objected to under the law," Colonel Moreland stated. "But I do not believe in continuing to grant favors. We insist this field of testimony be limited. We cannot sit here month after month and listen to what is happening at the present time. We can read about the day's events in the newspapers or see them in the moving-picture theaters. I insist that happenings of the present were not known to the accused at the time he made his utterances, and I request incidents subsequent to that time be lopped off, so that the court's time won't be taken up with immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent matters."

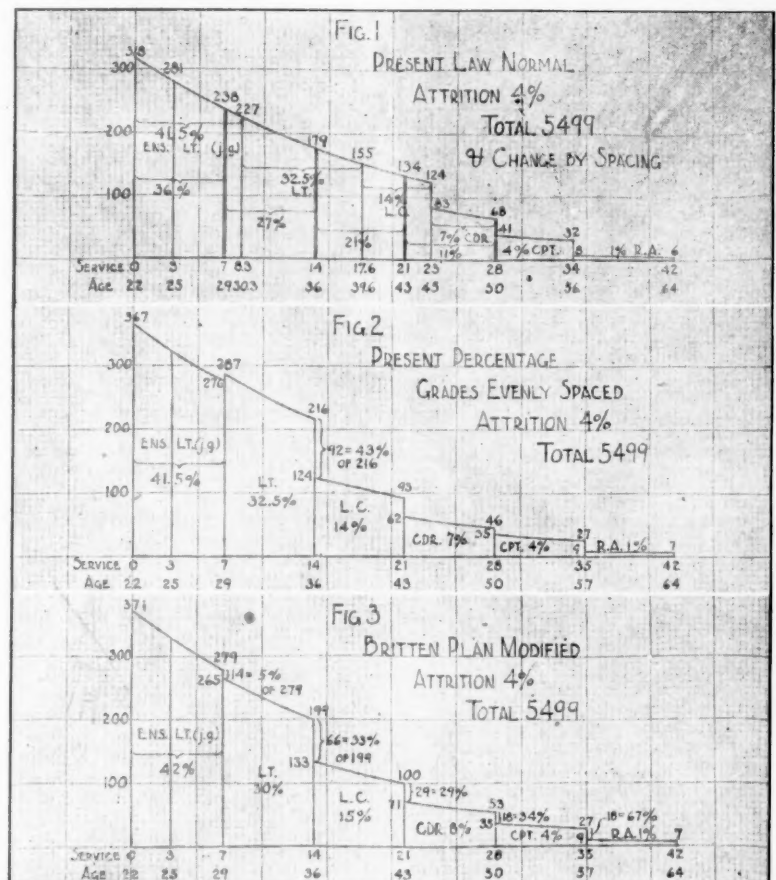
Colonel Winship, the law member, remarked that "there is something in the contention of the trial judge advocate, and I would like to hear from the defense if there is anything in the law book about it."

"We don't grant he has given us any favors," answered Mr. Reid. "We consider this evidence to be competent. The lack of meteorological information, and which has been withheld, has caused the death of men and loss of equipment. The lives and planes lost Oct. 16, when 48 planes started out from Bolling Field, were due to the War Department's refusal to grant \$1.95 a day for enlisted men at Cumberland and Uniontown. We don't need any law book for that. It makes no difference what time it happened, before or after the statements." Colonel Moreland referred to a Supreme Court decision that the only thing an accused can urge in justification are the facts

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Proposed Navy Line Personnel Bill

FOLLOWING is the text of a letter from Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Ret., to the Secretary of the Navy, on the line personnel bill as recommended in conference, May, 1925, with the modified bill (given textually in this issue) and explanatory diagrams.



From: Captain Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Retired;
To: Secretary of the Navy (Bureau of Navigation).
SUBJECT: Line Personnel Bill as recommended in Conference, May, 1925, referred to herein as the Conference Bill.

Inclosures: (a) The above, modified as herein recommended.
(b) Three explanatory diagrams, Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

1. The idea of the modifications is to make the bill as short as possible, as simple as possible, and to introduce such new features only as are indispensable to consistent working.

2. Some of the change are in wording only, following later draft of the modified Britten Bill; while others are to make possible a more logical explanation of the elimination features, which are not now clear in either existing law or later proposed modifications. The question of age-in-grade or length of service, as a criterion for forced retirement, can be thus made to disappear entirely.

3. The principal change is in the wording of the first amendment. Existing law says no captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted who is more than 56, 50, or 45 years of age, respectively. The Conference Bill amendment says no captain, etc., shall be promoted who has completed 35, 28, 21, 14 or 7 years of service. It is submitted that neither of these is a logical reason for non-promotion. Within limits, a few years in age in these grades does not affect the officer's capacity to perform his duties efficiently; and on the other hand, length of service, which means more experience, is in itself a reason for retaining officers, and not for retiring them. Some better wording is needed to explain this matter to legislators and others.

4. Neither age nor length of service is the reason for the non-promotion of such officers, with resultant retirement. The reason is that in the lower grade there are more officers than are needed for the duties of the grade above, that as many as are needed are selected for promotion, and that as there are no places for those not selected they are not promoted, and are therefore retired.

5. It is thus easy to explain the necessity of the early retirement of some officers, those that are in excess and are not needed, but very difficult when we say they are retired because they have reached a certain age, or a certain length of service. That is, the wording of the law puts the cart before the horse. It should be reversed.

6. Hence the real question is, when shall promotions be made? Shall they be made, at the latest, by age or by length of service? Scarcely by age. In the same class ages vary by four years. The law assumes that this variation is permissible. The present law makes ensigns serve for three years and lieutenants (junior grade) for at least three years, or six in all, at which period their ages vary from 26 to 30. Should this be changed to make age the criterion? Similarly, for subsequent promotions. In effect, what is wanted is that officers should serve long enough in each grade to become proficient in that grade, and to fit themselves for the duties of the next higher grade. This is a

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Navy Line Personnel Bill

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matter of experience, and experience goes with length of service. Length of service then would seem to be the criterion for promotion, and not age.

7. For final retirement, as between age and length of service, the case is different. Here it is a question of when a man becomes physically unfitted for the best performance of any active duty. This varies with individuals; but in any case it is his age, on the whole, that makes a man physically unfit, and not his length of service. So G4 has been assumed as an age when on the average a man becomes physically unfit for the best performance of active duty. If age is not taken as the criterion, how apply length of service to officers from sources other than the Naval Academy or to staff officers?

8. In deciding on the proper time for promotion, at the latest, it has come to be pretty generally agreed that seven-year periods of service in the different grades give the best results. The average total service of officers is 42 years, from 22 to 64. Hence, if we divide the total service into six periods of seven years each, place the ensigns and junior lieutenants in the first period, then each of the following grades may be given a separate period.

9. The most conspicuous advantage of such spacing is that with a required qualification service of four years in the selective grades there will be at least three years left during which officers will be eligible for selection; or each officer will have at least three chances for consideration by the selection board. There are other advantages as well, particularly in adjusting administrative details of sea and shore duty.

10. If the reasoning thus far is logical, it follows that officers are not retired in any of the grades below rear admiral because they are too old, or have too much service, but simply because there are more officers in each lower grade than are needed to fill the next higher grade; that the promotions are made by selection prior to the completion of the designated periods, and that the retirements that follow are made solely on account of such non-selection. This would be more simple to explain and defend. The question of age-in-grade or length of service for retirement thus disappears entirely.

11. An examination of the diagrams will show that it would be impracticable to carry out the Conference Bill without a modification which becomes necessary as a result of features already introduced. Fig. 1 shows the existing law under normal workings. The attrition is taken at 4 per cent, which is the mean of the old prewar 3 per cent and the present 5 per cent (or more). The present attrition is due largely to unrest, and would diminish with the enactment of legislation that should remove some of the inequalities of existing law. The proposed bill has not served so far to allay any of this unrest.

12. If in Fig. 1 the total area should be divided into equal 7-year spaces (as shown by the double-line ordinates) representing the grades, and the percentages should be computed in the new spaces, the result would be as shown below.

	Existing law	Percentages New spaces	Recommended Par. 14
Ensign and lieutenant (junior grade).....	41.5	36	42
Lieutenant.....	32.5	27	30
Lieutenant commander.....	14	21	15
Commander.....	7	11	8
Captain and rear admiral.....	5	5	5
	100	100	100

So it appears that changing the spacing, without changing the percentages in the spaces, results in a completely different distribution from that previously obtaining.

13. Fig. 2 shows the form of elimination that would result from the 7-year spacing and the same percentages as in existing law. There would be no elimination needed from lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, in fact the reverse, as the two lower grades would be already deficient; and a very large elimination would be needed from lieutenant to lieutenant commander. In the figure as drawn, it would be 92 out of 216 (216 less 124), or about 43 per cent, from each class. This is a very severe elimination and is necessarily discouraging to the younger officers.

14. Fig. 3 shows the modification necessary to improve materially the unsatisfactory features outlined above. It is accomplished by a small change in the existing percentages in the various grades, as follows: Rear admiral, no change; captain, no change; commander, 7 per cent to 8 per cent; lieutenant commander, 14 per cent to 15 per cent; lieutenant, 32.5 per cent to 30 per cent; lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, 41.5 per cent to 42 per cent. These are the figures shown in the table of paragraph 12. Comparing them with the percentages in the middle column of the same table, which are the percentages that would result from changing the spacing only, and not the outline of the curve of existing law, Fig. 1, it is seen how conservative is the change of percentages now recommended, which is, however, sufficient to improve materially the unsatisfactory situation set forth in paragraph 13.

15. From Fig. 3 it is seen that the percentage elimination from the lieutenants of

(Concluded on page 290)

CHARGES BY MRS. LANSLOWNE DENIED IN SHENANDOAH COURT.

Denial that he endeavored to sway the testimony of Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the Shenandoah commander, was made before the Shenandoah Board of Inquiry Nov. 19 by Capt. Paul Foley, U.S.N., former Judge Advocate of the court.

Captain Foley had previously resigned as Judge Advocate, following testimony given by Mrs. Lansdowne at the court-martial of Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, U.S.A., that the captain had tried to influence her statements.

Lt. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, U.S.N., senior surviving officer of the Shenandoah, also testified, saying that Commander Lansdowne had no doubt of the ability of himself and his crew to carry out the mid-Western flight.

ARMY'S "TRAVELING GUN" NEARS DESTINATION.—The Army's 14-inch gun which is en route from Aberdeen, Md., to San Pedro, Calif., for emplacement at Ft. Arthur, Calif., is due to arrive at its destination Nov. 26. This huge piece of ordnance has created much interest along the line and frequent stops were made. The gun will arrive at Stockton, Calif., Nov. 22; Fresno, Calif., Nov. 23; Bakersfield, Calif., Nov. 24; and Los Angeles, Nov. 25. It is scheduled to leave Los Angeles at 7 p. m., Nov. 25, for its destination.

Have You a New Name for the War Department?

What is a better name for the War Department than the one it now has?

Secretary Davis, in his speech reproduced in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, expresses doubt that the present name is just the right one.

What do you think is a better name?

Secretary Davis' Speech on the Army

(Continued from page one)

The men who advise and direct the military activities of the War Department are the same men as those who command the regiments and the brigades in our scattered Army posts from the Philippines to Alaska, and from Maine to Panama. Every year sees changes in the personnel of the General Staff. There are new faces at the old desks; faces of men fresh from duty with troops in the field, whose positions there have been taken by the men they relieve in the War Department. There is no danger that a special caste of Staff officers, apart and distinct from the battle units of the Army, will be built up in Washington. If the General Staff is made up of bureaucrats, then the Army is officered through every branch and unit by bureaucrats; our wars have been fought by bureaucrats and the traditions of the military service that Americans prize so highly, sprang from bureaucrats.

Davis Outlines Peace Work of Army

But I want to talk not of war, but of peace, and of the things the Army has done and is doing to promote the peace-time progress and prosperity of our country. The United States Army has written into the annals of American history a record of devotion and service in the things of peace—the things that go into every-day matters of life to make for all Americans greater opportunities for happiness and progress. Let me call your attention to some of these accomplishments.

Did you know that it was the Army which paved the way for most of the pioneering development of this country and made possible the settlement of the great region west of the Mississippi River? The famous Lewis and Clark Expedition which opened up the northwest was conducted by the Army, and its leaders held commissions in the Regular Army.

The first railroad in the United States was constructed by the Army. Most of us know that the Panama Canal was constructed under the direction of our Army Engineers, but did you know that it was the Army which built the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads? The original construction of practically every transcontinental railroad in the United States was done by the Army.

Capitol is Memorial to Skill of Army Engineers

How few of us while gazing with admiration at the white dome of the National Capitol are aware that it is a memorial to the architectural and constructive skill of the Army. Not only were the dome and original wings of the Capitol constructed by Army Engineers, but the Library of Congress, one of the most beautiful structures in the world, and many of the principal buildings in Washington also are their work. The beautiful Lincoln Memorial—one of the shrines of America—was erected under the Engineers' supervision.

No nation has done more for its colonies and dependencies than the United States. The Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico have progressed under American control far beyond the colonies of the nations of the Old World, although the experience of Europe in colonization antedates ours by hundreds of years. That civilization, education, health and prosperity have triumphed in our possessions is due to the intelligent administration of the affairs of our colonies by Army officers.

I think every boy and girl in our schools has a fairly accurate idea of the mission of the Medical Corps of the Army in time of war, but how little most of us know about the peace-time service of the Medical Corps. The pioneer work of Army doctors has made possible free commercial intercourse between the United States and our neighbors to the south. Disease prevented the French from constructing the Panama Canal. Disease would have prevented America from building that great waterway but for the devotion and self-sacrifice of Army doctors. These doctors completely changed a region ravaged by deadly disease into a healthful locality and as a result of the tireless energy of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army, the Panama Canal Zone is as healthful today as St. Louis or any of our large American cities.

In Washington is one of the best and most completely equipped hospitals in the world. It is an Army hospital and has been named the Walter Reed General Hospital. Did you know the origin of its name? It was named in honor of an American hero who gave his life in the service of his country—Major Walter Reed of the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Major Reed was not shot down leading his men in battle. He made the supreme sacrifice during times of peace. He deliberately went to his death in order that the world might learn the cause of the most dreaded disease which has afflicted humanity and thus free itself of the yellow fever. On the long roll of our honored dead no name stands higher than his.

An Outline of What the Army is Doing Today

The limitations of time will not permit me to tell you of all the peace-time accomplishments of the Army. Possibly, however, there are those who are saying: "You have told us a good deal about what the Army has done, but that is past history. We want to know what the Army is doing today." I will tell you a few of the things it is doing.

In addition to training its own personnel and the National Guard, the Regular Army trains annually about 35,000 boys in the civilian military training camps and some six or seven thousand students in the reserve officers' training camps. The Army is not only training these boys to be soldiers, but to be citizens. Each year the Army sends back into civil life thousands of youthful citizens who have better prepared themselves mentally and physically to undertake the responsibilities of citizenship in this great nation. It is impossible for me to show by cold statistics the extent of the value of this training, but you can judge as well as I the many benefits which accrue to the nation in annually having added to its population some forty odd thousand clean minded, clear thinking, patriotic, disciplined and physically fit young men.

But let us turn from this military feature of the Army's activity to one not so closely related to training men in the art of warfare. As in the days of old the Army was the pioneer in developing all methods of transportation, it is today the pioneer in reviving our inland waterway commerce. It is demonstrating to private capital that money invested in inland waterway transportation will pay dividends. On the Mississippi River and its tributaries the Army today is operating a successful barge line. During the first seven months of this year it carried 763,620 tons. Its total income for those seven months was about two and a half millions of dollars and after deducting the necessary charges for operation, maintenance, and depreciation the line showed a net profit of more than \$230,000. I have no doubt as a result of this demonstration that the next few years will see a substantial revival of our inland waterway commerce; in fact, already private capital is engaged in the projection of private lines upon the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Lower Mississippi Rivers. When private capital is prepared to carry on this development without further assistance from the Government, another pioneering peace-time mission of the Army will have been completed.

Radio Development Due in Large Part to Army

Lines of communication form the backbone of civilization. The Signal Corps of the Army has a record of public service in this regard that is very definitely woven into the pattern of American achievement. Did you know that since 1900 the Army Signal Corps has maintained in the frozen areas of Alaska a system of wire and radio communication that has provided the sole means of contact with the outside world? Supplementing the Alaskan interior communications, the Signal Corps has also laid and maintains over 4,500 miles of submarine cable.

The Signal Corps has done pioneer work in bringing about many advances in communication incident to the development of military communication. Much of the recent advancement in radio and telegraphy is attributable to Government activities

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Army and Navy
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

WAR DEPARTMENT PAPER WORK CRITICIZED.—The action of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U.S.A., commanding the 4th Corps Area, in ordering that paper work in his command be reduced to at least one-half, as told in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week, has excited widespread interest, and officers of other corps are expressing the hope that their commanders will institute the same common sense and necessary reform. While officers realize that the Army is now engaged in many more activities than it was a few years ago, requiring some additional orders, manuals and regulations, the general opinion is, however, that the War Department has gone beyond a reasonable limit in its issues of this character, and that they could be very consistently reduced.

As one officer puts it, "There seems to be a mania among some officers in the War Department to see who can issue the largest number of training regulations, orders, etc., of the most involved description, and few officers really get time to read and study them."

"Take the present Army Regulations, for example, issued in loose-leaf form, in a binder some three inches thick, and compare it with the handy bound issue of the old Regulations, with its perfectly arranged index, this book being less than an inch thick. Why, the comparison will almost make a saint swear."

"In the old Regulations you could find the paragraph you needed almost instantly, but now you have to wade through a bulky volume like a Chinese puzzle. The old compact, pocket drill regulations that an officer or man could always carry around with him, and which answered all requirements of a practical nature, have now been replaced with large-sized loose-leaf pamphlets."

"A group of these training regulations for Infantry, for example, would measure some 6 inches thick, 6 inches wide and 9 inches long. You need a trunk to carry them in, and a skilled interpreter to find just what you want. Just imagine the space required for the present-day Regulations of all arms of the Service on a book shelf."

Not long since a representative of this paper was in the office of an adjutant of a post at a time when the adjutant was trying to locate something quickly in the Army Regulations. It took him some 20 minutes to find what he wanted, and he cursed roundly meanwhile about how fast Army red tape was increasing.

Pointing to a pile of documents about four feet high in the corner of his room, the officer said: "Just look at that pile of junk from the War Department that there is no room for on the shelves. How does the department ever expect an officer to get time to even look at them, much less than read and study them?"

Another officer advanced the opinion that there were too many officers at present in the War Department enjoying themselves with writing new regulations. "If half the officers now in the War Department were ordered out to other duty, where they are really needed, there would be less useless paper work, red tape, more concise regulations, and a real benefit to all arms of the Service," was his expressed opinion.

The opinion is also prevalent that the War Department should appoint a board of officers at this time to examine into the paper-work question, and consider and recommend a reduction where possible.

SPECULATION RIFE OVER DISPOSAL OF ORGANIZATIONS SURPLUS FUNDS.—The War Department, it is understood, is in something of a quandary over the disposal of some millions of dollars of "other funds distinguished from ration savings of units." It seems that just after the World War when organizations of the National Guard and others were being mustered out, the War Department retained something like \$10,000,000 in the aggregate of the funds above mentioned from company or regimental units.

Many organizations to whom these funds belonged, were never reorganized after muster out, while others resumed their former status in the National Guard. There are a number of other questions of quite an involved nature concerning the moneys held in the War Department. Several millions of the original moneys, it is understood, have been spent by the War Department for various necessities as it was believed that there would be no legal claimants for the cash held.

Now it appears that claimants are beginning to appear, and only recently Senator Wadsworth, of New York, put in a demand that \$10,000 belonging to the 27th Division be returned to it, and the War Department returned it.

Congressman Anthony, it is understood, is also interesting himself in the matter, with a view to finding out about the funds in question, and having the rightful owners get the portions due them.

Congressman Gibson, of Vermont, is also said to be anxious to get a line on the funds due organizations, and have them get back any they are legally entitled to.

It has been advocated in some quarters that owing to the involved situation, the money held by the War Department could be returned to the governors of States, in which the companies or regiments whose moneys were held by the War Department were organized, and let the governors decide as to the disposition of the cash. This plan, it is held by some, would be the simplest, especially as there are thousands of units who turned in their funds to the War Department, and to endeavor to apportion funds to them, would be impossible in numerous cases.

NEW TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR R.O.T.C.—New training programs for junior and senior units of the R.O.T.C. have been approved by the War Department, and are now in effect. In this program a definite assignment of tasks with the necessary assignment of time for execution is to be followed.

The scope of these tasks is based on numbered paragraphs of the various training regulations. The programs contemplate a progressive course of study and practical exercises covering the four college years. The objective of the first year's instruction is to qualify the students as privates of Infantry, that of the second year as noncommissioned officers, and that of the last two years as second lieutenants of Infantry. The courses, as a whole, are intended to assist the students in becoming good citizens.

NATIONAL GUARD COAT OF ARMS APPROVED.—The Secretary of War has approved the coat of arms for the following: 149th Infantry, National Guard; and the 310th, 359th, and 383d Infantry Regiments, all of the Organized Reserves. Approval was also given for the distinctive insignia for the 416th Infantry. Guardsmen feel that the War Dept. sets an example in approving insignia which Congress should follow in making appropriations.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF "DEPENDENT MOTHER ALLOWANCE?"—The War Department will ask Congress at the coming session to define once and for all time and in definite language the "dependent mother allowance." Comptroller General McCarl has made so many rulings on the subject of dependent mother allowances that Army and Navy disbursing officers hardly know what to do. Finance officers of the Army in the field have been forced to send each new claim into Washington for decision before payment is made. Letters received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the field indicate that what is needed is new legislation which will be so framed that it will be impossible for the Comptroller to render so many confusing rulings. Legislation framed with this end in view, it is pointed out in the War Department, will eliminate the great dissatisfaction not only among finance officers but in the entire commissioned personnel. And there seems to be no doubt but that the Navy commissioned personnel will welcome Congressional aid to solve the situation.

Most of the claims for dependent mother allowance received by the Finance Department of the Army are from Reserve Officers who have been on 15-day active duty. Specific legislation will be recommended by the War Department for the relief of these Army finance officers whose accounts have been suspended on account of payments which, it is stated, have been erroneously made to Army officers for dependent mothers, under the joint service pay act. Some of these claims, it is pointed out, have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, but Army Finance officers are insisting that in the event of the enactment of new legislation on this subject, that there be included a provision which will state in unmistakable language just what constitutes the dependency of a mother of a service man.

BILL TO CONSOLIDATE ARMY FIELD CLERKS AND WARRANT OFFICERS.—Preparation of legislation which will consolidate Army field clerks and warrant officers into one group of warrant officers, is being made in the War Department. It will be recalled that in the 68th Congress legislation was framed pertaining to Army field clerks, but due to the fact that it referred to certain groups, it failed of passage. It is understood that the new legislation takes all the field clerks and quartermaster clerks into consideration, and treats them all equally.

As the matter of cost for the change will involve practically no extra expense, the prospects seem bright for the passage of the proposed legislation. The bill will be strongly recommended by the Secretary of War.

The new legislation will provide for the abolition of the Army field clerks and their transfer to the status of warrant officers on an equal basis. At the present time there are 212 Army field clerks and 160 field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, or a total of 372. The total number of warrant officers, including those with the Army Mine Planter Service, totals 1,108. In the event that the proposed legislation is enacted into law, it will provide for a total of 1,000 Army warrant officers, which is 400 more than the authorized number.

There is now a surplus of warrant officers over the 600 authorized, but as it will be recalled, when the bill was passed reducing the maximum number to 600, the law prescribed that the reduction to the maximum 600 would be absorbed by resignations, retirements, and deaths, and that no more appointments would be made until the figure of 600 had been reached. According to the proposed legislation there will be no change in the status of these surplus warrant officers, and no promotions will be permitted until the reduction to 600 is complete. The new legislation contemplates that the additional 400 will all be Army field clerks and quartermaster clerks.

HEALTH OF ARMY REPORTED EXCELLENT.—Health conditions in the Regular Army, it was announced by the War Department this week, have never been better. Each year the morbidity rates are being lowered and for the year 1925 the lowest mortality in the history of the Regular Establishment was attained. The present mortality rate from disease is less than two per 1,000, and from all causes less than four per 1,000. Although the Medical Corps lacks about 58 officers from being up to its authorized strength, a large number of these vacancies, it is believed, will be absorbed during next year by the commissioning of internes who are now serving in the various Army medical institutions.

ARMY TO CLEAR \$3,000,000

Uncle Sam has not been without profit in the Florida land boom.

In 1917 the War Department purchased Chapman Field, near Coral Gables, Miami, paying \$72 an acre for 795 acres.

Now the land is worth about \$4,000 an acre.

The profits from the sale that the War Department has authorized will amount to approximately \$3,000,000.

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U. S. ARMY AND COMPONENTS

REPORT OF CHIEF OF INFANTRY, U.S.A.—New training films relating to precision drills for the Infantry arm will be made at the United States Military Academy through the courtesy and cooperation of the officers of that institution. These films are necessary because of changes made in Infantry training, which renders many of the old films obsolete. Training films of other Infantry activities will be made at the Infantry School. When completed the films will be of great assistance in Infantry instruction.

The above information was given in the annual report of Maj. Gen. R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry, U.S.A., made public this week.

Other extracts from his report are:

The state of training of officers, as judged by professional efficiency, and which is due in a large measure to the Service Schools, is very satisfactory, but in the case of enlisted men and organizations there is much to be desired. Due to the small size of units, the excessive amount of fatigue necessary to maintain the temporary quarters in which many are sheltered, and the use of troops at the summer camps there is but little seasonable time in which to carry out individual and organizational training.

The general state of training of the Infantry is improving steadily. The Service School system is now well established, and each year's graduating classes provide a number of highly trained officers for distribution throughout the Service. The system should be maintained and even extended. The Infantry School at Ft. Benning and the Tank School at Camp Meade are now operating at about maximum capacity with the present available facilities.

The character of instruction and the efficiency of all Infantry R.O.T.C. units was found to be, in general, most satisfactory. The units of the senior division inspected during the past year were rated by inspecting officers in reference to general efficiency as follows: 11 superior, 38 above average, 36 average, 1 below average, 8 not rated. The heads of all institutions were found to be favorable toward military instruction, and, in most cases, were giving it their active support. The total enrollment in the advanced course in 1922-23 was 4,627; in 1923-24 it was 5,086; in 1924-25 it was 6,340. This shows an increase of 1,713 over 1922-23. Indications point to a still further increase during the next year. This increase is due in part to the careful selection of officers for R.O.T.C. duty.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U.S.A.—In the annual report of Maj. Gen. W. H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army, made public Nov. 16, he points out that plans and specifications are in course of preparation, which, if approved by the department, will replace the many temporary World War structures erected at Walter Reed General Hospital. According to the plans, it is proposed to erect permanent buildings at Walter Reed which will conform generally to the architecture of the original buildings.

His report says:

The plans contemplate adding two large wings to the main building and to construct a general mess building. A series of ward buildings, to provide for the various clinics, tubercular as well as for isolation cases, will be constructed. The plan also provides for the erection of several auxiliary structures which are necessary adjuncts to a general hospital. The work has been authorized by Congress, but the funds will not become available until the specific appropriation therefor has been made by Congress.

In touching on the Reserve personnel of his corps, General Hart states that 367 Reserve quartermasters of the branch assignment group were given 15 days' active training. The report calls attention to the fact that the Quartermaster Winter Plattsburg movement, which has enjoyed phenomenal growth during the past year, provided instruction in the duties of their wartime assignments to approximately 2,000 Quartermaster Reserve officers.

Turning to the financial side of his administration, General Hart points out that the average cost of the Army ration was 30.94 cents. Approximately \$889,549.77 was netted the Government from the sales of waste material, while the receipts for surplus property sold and transferred to other Government departments totalled \$12,791,225.

Laundry service was performed for approximately 104,773 persons and aggregating 65,110,276 pieces. This laundry service was furnished to the enlisted men of the Regular Army at a cost of \$1.75 per month per man. During the fiscal year the forage produced at remount depots represented a money value of \$118,619.36, to which should be added the value of pasturage afforded, which was \$163,225.17, or a total farm production of \$281,844.53.

Forty-one bodies of men of the Army were returned to the United States from overseas cemeteries during the fiscal year, making the total 46,300. During this same period the number of identifications of unknowns, including recoveries from isolated graves, was 229.

Of the 1,515 men graduated from schools for bakers and cooks, 155 were bakers, 186 assistant bakers, 464 first cooks, 547 second cooks, and 163 mess sergeants.

General Hart deals with the Army breeding situation, which has already been noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ANNUAL REPORT CHIEF OF FINANCE, U.S.A.—The outstanding point contained in the extracts of the annual report of Maj. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, Chief of Finance, U.S.A., promulgated on November 19, is that the business operations of the Regular Army are being conducted on practically a "cash basis," and that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, all bills for supplies and services have been paid promptly.

The prompt payment of all bills, General Walker states, has netted a saving to the Government of \$214,818.98 from commercial discounts. Armory drill payments to troops of the National Guard have been accomplished in a satisfactory manner, and General Walker points out that this prompt and systematic method of liquidating these bills to the Guardsmen has greatly increased the morale of the Guard troops.

In touching upon the Reserve personnel situation of his department, General Walker states that the number of Finance Reserve officers is now 1,099. According to groups, they are assigned as follows: General assignment group, 1; branch assignment group, 400; and territorial assignment group, 698. Soldiers' deposits received and repaid with interest during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, amounted to \$1,384,686.68. The amount remaining to the credit of the depositors on this date was \$2,282,434.86. The number of active depositors totalled 11,575. The net total of miscellaneous receipts for the 1925 fiscal year was \$63,142,008.03.

General Walker's annual report concludes:

"As has been previously reported, the fund available for the purpose of payment of the \$60 bonus under the Revenue Act approved February 24, 1919, became exhausted during March, 1923, and since that time no further settlements of bonus claims are made by the Finance Department, all such claims being forwarded to the General Accounting Office, Claims Division, Office of the Comptroller General of the United States, for settlement. Two thousand seven hundred and 70 discharge certificates originally submitted with claims for the bonus, which could not be returned to the owners on account of insufficient address, which were on file July 1, 1924, were forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army Oct. 28, 1924, for proper disposition."

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, U.S.A.—In his report as Chief of Cavalry, U.S.A., made public this week, Maj. Gen. Malin Craig states that he is greatly impressed with the apparent physical condition of officers and their mental alertness. He holds the opinion, however, that the present requirements or provisions for conserving the health and strength of the detached personnel are not sufficiently comprehensive, and that "the physical fitness at all times of officers on duty other than with troops should be made the subject of a War Department study." General Craig recommends that "Cavalry officers be considered as on a mounted status at all times, and that provision be made for the transportation and care of their private mounts when so detached."

The following are additional extracts from the report:

"The continued satisfactory progress in the supply of Phillips standard pack saddles, adopted July 26, 1924; and the development, adoption and supply of cavalry combat pack loads adapted to this saddle has added greatly to the efficiency of the Cavalry. Though the unserviceable animals have been replaced by an excellent grade of remounts, through close cooperation with the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, it is imperative that a sufficient annual replacement of public animals be provided for, due to the number of horses of advanced age still remaining in Cavalry organizations.

"Among the particular projects considered since the last annual report is the detailed study concerning reduction in transportation, fuel, forage, etc., in the Cavalry Division. The study proposes an approximate reduction of 100,000 pounds in the amount of equipment and supplies carried by the Cavalry Division; it places a maximum dependence on automatic supply; and by the proposed changes in divisional transportation increases the radius of supply under normal conditions to the maximum radius of the combat elements of the division, and assures the Cavalry Division a maximum independence in the execution of its missions. The reductions and changes proposed in this study are considered as a preparatory step only, and the study will continue until there remain only the absolute essentials for the maintenance of fighting efficiency."

The Cavalry Board during this fiscal year prepared, revised or reviewed 33 training regulations; approximately 54 different articles of equipment were tested; and the board was also called upon "to submit studies on a number of equipment projects, including a survey of every article of equipment issued to Cavalry, enumerating any defects in each and recommending steps to be taken to correct them."

Close liaison has been maintained with the Militia Bureau in regard to organization and training of the National Guard Cavalry, and excellent cooperation has existed between the Regular and National Guard Cavalry units.

Training films depicting the activities at the Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, have been of "great value for instruction purposes, and, in several instances, some of those sent out from Ft. Riley have been shown by popular request in the theaters of the towns in which Cavalry R.O.T.C. units are situated."

In commenting upon the training of Cavalry Reserve Officers, General Craig said in part: "The most efficient and economical method of training Cavalry Reserve officers on active duty is to send Cavalry Reserve officers to Cavalry posts and require the Reserve officers to perform the actual duties incident to training and administration appropriate to their rank, under the supervision of Regular Army officers. During the latter part of the period of such instruction it has been found possible to turn over to the Reserve officers the entire administration and training of the appropriate units."

Extending the duration of the advanced course from five to nine months, which was placed into effect during the year, will be of distinct advantage to the students in that the student will be given more time to assimilate the instruction given. In conclusion, General Craig said:

"The Advanced Course for National Guard and Reserve officers was held for the first time and is considered valuable to those officers who are not able to attend a longer course. The course for stable sergeants should be reestablished. The schools for saddlers and horseshoers are not worked to capacity on account of the limitation placed on funds for transportation. Branches other than the Cavalry should send men to take the above-mentioned courses. Progress has been made in all departments and the Cavalry School now has well-balanced courses for every class. The course for National Guard and Reserve officers is a distinct success and of great advantage to these components. The number of officers attending this course should be increased."

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.—In speaking of the importance of a proper defense of our coast line, the protection of our harbors, great cities and naval establishments from bombardment from the sea and air, Maj. Gen. H. Taylor, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, points out that if these defenses are to be effective, the power, range and number of guns, as well as the antiaircraft defense, must keep pace with the development of the naval armament and aircraft which can be brought against them. "Most of our harbor defense fortifications," he states, "which were constructed before the World War are now either obsolete or have become relegated to secondary importance."

Referring to the Engineer Organized Reserves, General Taylor says:

"It is recommended that the inactive-duty training taken by Reserve officers be considered in their examinations for promotion and that officers who have taken such training be given preference for promotion over officers who have declined to avail themselves of such training." Other extracts from the report follow:

It is noted that all Engineer Units of Organized Reserves required have been allocated to Corps Areas for organization, and that considerable progress has been made to this end. A notable increase in the interest taken in these units by the various railways is also noted, with resultant good progress in their organizations.

General Taylor states that the total strength of the Corps of Engineer Reserve at the close of the fiscal year was 6,279. The total enlisted strength of the Regular Army Engineer Units was 4,448, which included 1,441 on duty in our insular possessions and 321 Philippine Scouts.

The National Guard Engineer Service, according to General Taylor, continues to show an increase in its enrollment, and at the last returns the strength was 410 officers, 10 warrant officers and 6,920 enlisted men. There are two National Guard Infantry Divisions and three Cavalry Divisions for which Combat Engineer Units have yet to be formed.

In referring to the R.O.T.C., a decided increase in the total enrollment this year in the basic course as well as in the advanced course is noted.

"That the units are well balanced," says the report, "is indicated by the fact that over 30 per cent of the enrollment is in the advanced course. This high percentage in the advanced course is due to the thoroughness of the course of instruction and the initiative and energy exerted by the Engineer officers in building up their units."

"The institution authorities," say General Taylor, "are now highly appreciative of the material benefit and improvement which the R.O.T.C. has had on the student bodies."

Speaking of the C.M.T.C., General Taylor says that while he is in favor of these camps in general, a thorough study of the Engineer Camps has led him to the conclusion that these branch camps should be discontinued, and it is so recommended. The qualifications of the great majority of men and boys drawn to these camps are not such as will qualify them for officers of this branch.

Commander-in-Chief
Calvin Coolidge
Secretary of War
Dwight F. Davis

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

Chief of Staff
Maj. Gen. John L. Hines
Deputy Chief
Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

G.O. 22, Oct. 12, 1925, War Department

This order announces the reappointment of Major General Patrick as Chief of Air Service, assignments of officers and designation of flying field at Sparta, Wis., as Stackhouse Field, in honor of Lt. Robert H. V. Stackhouse, A.S., U.S.A., killed July 2, 1922, heretofore noted in this paper. Other data given are instructions pertaining to the coordination of purchase and financial procedure in procurement of supplies and services, allotments of grades and specialists' ratings for enlisted men.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.C.

First Lt. J. T. Falin to Army retiring board, 9th Corps Area for examination. (Nov. 13.)
First Lt. C. E. Stafford to duty Fort MacArthur, Calif., as asst. to Q.M., until departure of Capt. F. M. Fogle, Q.M.C., then to duty as Q.M. (Nov. 14.)
Capt. F. M. Fogle to San Francisco and sail Jan. 27 to Nagasaki, Japan, as Q.M. and asst. gen. superintendent Army Transport Service. (Nov. 14.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Medical Corps

Capt. R. O. Dart to duty in office of Surgeon General, Wash., D. C. (Nov. 13.)
Maj. M. R. Stockton to duty Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 13.)

Dental Corps

Capt. R. M. Kisner to duty Kelly Field, Tex. (Nov. 13.)
Maj. W. S. Smith to duty, Fort Sam Houston, an relief from treatment, Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D.C. (Nov. 14.)

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. W. McFarland to duty Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 13.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. HARRY TAYLOR, C. of E.

First Lt. R. W. Grower to duty, Boston, Mass., with dist. engr. (Nov. 16.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. AMOS A. FRIES, C. OF C.W.S.

Capt. E. F. Koenig to duty Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 21. (Nov. 13.)
Capt. J. W. Rice in addition to other duties to duty Edgewood Chemical Warfare reserve depot, Md. (Nov. 13.)
Capt. G. Marshall and J. H. Bogard to duty 1st Gas. Regt., Edgewood, Md. (Nov. 14.)
First Lt. N. D. Gillet to duty, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. (Nov. 14.)

CHAPLAINS

COL. JOHN T. AXTON, C. OF C.

Chaplain I. L. Bennett, U.S.A., to duty Fort Brown, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Nov. 14.)

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. OF CAV.

Col. H. J. Brees to duty as asst. commandant General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Nov. 14.)
First Lt. R. W. Miller, 8th Cav., retired wholly from service for disability not incident thereto. (Nov. 16.)

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Capt. C. R. Hall to duty 489th F.A., Org. Res.,

1st Corps Area, Providence, R. I., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Nov. 14.)

COAST ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. of C. A.

First Lt. L. R. Bullene to duty, Fort Totten, N. Y., on arrival in N. Y. (Nov. 14.)

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. OF INF.

Second Lt. A. V. Thorpe, 10th Inf., to New York and sail Jan. 6, to Philippines for duty. (Nov. 14.)

AIR SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. S.

First Lt. L. A. Dayton to San Francisco and sail Apr. 2 to Hawaii for duty. (Nov. 14.)
First Lt. F. A. Lundell to duty Kelly Fld., Tex., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Nov. 14.)

LEAVES

Three months to Capt. W. F. Hamilton, M.C., on arrival in N. Y. (Nov. 13.)
One month to Maj. O. Westover, A.S., Nov. 20, with permission to leave U. S. (Nov. 13.)
Two months to Maj. E. A. Palmer, M.C., on arrival in N. Y. (Nov. 13.)
Leave granted 1st Lt. L. L. Rupert, Inf., extended 1 month, 12 days. (Nov. 14.)
One month, 10 days, to Capt. P. L. Cook, M.C., Nov. 20. (Nov. 16.)

RESIGNATIONS

Resignation of Capt. W. E. Lewis, F.A., accepted Nov. 26. (Nov. 14.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men will be retired as indicated:

First Sgt. J. C. Williams, 22d Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Nov. 12.)
Mstr. Sgt. E. D. Young, 11th Inf., at Fort B. Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 12.)
Mstr. Sgt. G. B. Crommelin, Q.M.C., at Fort Jay, N. Y. (Nov. 12.)
First Sgt. R. T. Moore, 58th Ord. Co., at Raritan Arsenal, N. J. (Nov. 12.)
First Sgt. C. Monahan, 11th Inf., at Fort B. Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 12.)
Mstr. Sgt. J. F. Craft, Q.M.C., at Bolling Fld., D. C. (Nov. 14.)
Mstr. Sgt. W. E. Greene, D.E.M.L., at N.G. Armory, Philadelphia, Pa. (Nov. 14.)
Mstr. Sgt. W. Kirby, D.E.M.L., at Boston 9, Mass. (Nov. 14.)
Mstr. Sgt. G. E. Myers, 17th Inf., at Fort Crook, Nebr. (Nov. 14.)
Mstr. Sgt. E. Ellingsen, M.D., at Fort Myer, Va. (Nov. 14.)
Mstr. Sgt. M. Erenberg, 18th Inf., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Nov. 16.)
Mstr. Sgt. J. J. Rudloff, 29th Inf., at Fort Benning, Ga. (Nov. 16.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Maj. D. E. Wade, Q.M.C., to active duty Nov. 30 at New York general intermediate depot, N. Y., for training. (Nov. 13.)
Capt. W. A. Gawler, Q.M.C., to active duty Dec. 1, with Q.M. Gen., Wash., D. C., for training. (Nov. 13.)
Maj. G. A. Roush, Specialist, to active duty Dec. 13 with Asst. Secy. of War, Washington, for training in connection with procurement activities. (Nov. 14.)
Lt. Col. R. C. Carlson, O.D., to active duty Nov. 16, with Asst. Secy. of War, Washington, for training in connection with procurement activities. (Nov. 16.)

(Further Army Orders on page 294)

N.C.O. OF ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT SELECTED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—Below is given the names of the first five non-commissioned officers of the first three grades of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., who will be sent on foreign service:

MASTER SERGEANTS.—John K. Murphy, Ft. Omaha, Nebr.; Michael Janchick, 6th Corps Area Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; John C. Holt, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; George H. Osborne, harbor defenses of Boston, Ft. Banks, Mass.; and Wilton A. Ward, harbor defenses of Narragansett Bay, Ft. Adams, R. I.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS.—Noyes J. Wilmot, harbor defenses of southern New York, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; Shelby A. Robbins, 32d Ordnance Company, Ft. Eustis, Va.; Raymond Cooper, harbor defenses of Long Island Sound, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Roy H. Bower, harbor defenses of the Potomac, Ft. Washington, Md.; Arthur Bible, detachment, 32d Ordnance Company, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

STAFF SERGEANTS.—Ronald A. Morrison, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Elbert Moore, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Harry Kniffen, 8th Corps Area Headquarters; James D. Franklin, Ft. Hayes, Ohio; Oscar McMolin, Ft. Brady, Mich.

It is pointed out that noncommissioned officers who especially desire foreign garrison duty should make their application through proper military channels.

LINE AND STAFF GRADUATES OF EDGEWOOD ARSENAL.—Brig. Gen. Colden L.H. Ruggles, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Ordnance, delivered the commencement address before the line and staff officers' class, which completed its course of instruction at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., on November 21. Diplomas were presented to 23 graduates, as follows:

Majs. Ray L. Avery, C.W.S.; Adlai H. Gilkeson, A.S.; Edward Montgomery, C.W.S.; Allen Simon, U.S.M.C., and Cyrus B. Wood, M.C.

Cpts. James H. Bogart, C.W.S., and Edgar F. Tuttle, U.S.M.C.

First Lts. Walter E. Bilisoly, U.S.M.C.; Egbert F. Bullene, C.W.S.; Vincent J. Conrad, Inf.; Harry A. Kuhn, C.W.S.; Hanford N. Lockwood, Jr., F.A.; Francis H. A. McKeon, Inf.; Francis A. March, 3d F.A.; Herbert J. Perry, CW-Res; Patrick F. Powers, C.W.S.; Joseph S. Robinson, C.A.C.; William W. Scott, U.S.M.C.; Arthur T. Small, U.S.M.C.; Harold W. Smith, C.A.C.; Paul R. Smith, C.W.S.; Kenneth S. Stice, S.C.; and 2d Lt. Perley B. Sancomb, Cav.

ARMY TROOPS CHANGE STATION.—The following changes in station of organizations of the Army were announced this week:

First Engrs.: Co. A, Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J.; Co. E, Ft. DuPont, Del., to Tullytown, Pa.
Battery B, 8th F.A., Ft. Armstrong, T. H., to Schofield Bks., T. H.
Battery A, 9th F.A., Omaha, Nebr., to Ft. Riley, Kans.
Company K, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Camp Stanley, Tex.
Companies K and L, 10th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Twenty-fifth Inf., less 1st Bn., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Nogales, Ariz.
First Battalion, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.
Battery B, 41st Coast Artillery, Ft. Kamehameha, T. H., to Ft. Armstrong, T. H.
First Collecting Troop to Active Associate, 1st Ambulance Troop.
First Hospital Troop to Active Associate, 1st Ambulance Troop.

TESTS OF ORDNANCE AT FT BENNING.—The Ordnance Department will shortly send a supply of ammunition to Ft. Benning, Ga., in order that a further test may be made of the new 37-mm. gun and the new 75-mm. mortar. These weapons were given a preliminary test some time ago, and were found far superior to those now in use, both as to range and effect after exploding.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE TO BE TESTED.—The Infantry Board is preparing to subject the new model Garand and Thompson semiautomatic rifle to an extensive field test. These two pieces of ordnance materiel were given a preliminary field test some time ago, and found satisfactory from a number of standpoints. The approaching tests, it is pointed out by officers in the War Department are to determine their suitability for rough work in the field.

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All our miscarriages on Pett must fall,
His name alone seems fit to answer all.
Whose counsel first did this mad war beget?
Who all commands sold through the Navy? Pett.
Who would not follow when the Dutch were beat?
Who treated out the time at Bergen? Pett.
Who the Dutch fleet with storms disabled met,
And, rifling prizes, them neglected? Pett.
Who with false news prevented the Gazette,
The fleet divided, writ for Rupert? Pett.
Who all our seamen cheated of their debt?
And all our prizes who did swallow? Pett.
Who did advise no navy out to set?
And who the forts left unprepared? Pett.
Who to supply with powder did forget
Languard, Sheerness, Gravesend, and Upnor? Pett.
Who all our ships exposed in Chatham net?
Who should it be but the fanatic Pett?
Pett, the Sea-architect, in making ships,
Was the first cause of all these naval slips.
Had he not built, none of these faults had been;
If no creation, there had been no sin:
But his great crime, one boat away he sent,
That lost our fleet, and did our flight prevent.—PEPYS' DIARY.

Wilbur to Stay As Navy Head

THE ABOVE may be read with profit by some of our editorial friends, who are engaged in a sputtering campaign to secure the official head of Secretary Wilbur. They are attributing to him responsibility for disasters some of which fall within the scope of the term "Act of God." The Secretary may be justly criticized for his administration, or his lack of it, but not for unfortunate events which man cannot control.

This much can be accepted as definite: President Coolidge will not oust Mr. Wilbur. The latter will remain till he, himself, chooses to resign. That campaign slogan "Keep Cool With Coolidge" is worthy of remembrance, especially when the slaughter of a Cabinet officer is proposed.

England and France in Conflict

IT IS NOT surprising that the loss of the M-1, with all on board, should be utilized by the British as an opportunity for further propaganda against the submarine. The experience of the United Kingdom during the World War, and particularly the tragic year 1917, is indelibly impressed upon British memory, and the London government may be expected to continue to agitate for the suppression of undersea boats. "One must admit," observed Von Tirpitz, "that the English are right in their view that they would have lost the war at that time if we had only had the courage to win it." And again: "Does anyone seriously believe that in any future war a people fighting for its life will not use the submarine as we have used it, even if new rules of international law forbid them so to do?"

One may differ from this reasoning of Von Tirpitz, but it expresses the view which doubtless would inspire the future successor of this proponent of undersea frightfulness. Now turn to France. In a comparatively short time she hopes to have available a fleet of 100 submarines. Their use, in conjunction with airplanes, gives her the hope of commanding the Mediterranean, and of protecting her channel and Bay of Biscay coasts. France will not surrender a weapon of such potential value. She is in conflict with respect to it with England and the latter's far-flung communications, and it is a conflict which cannot be composed.

We Need Cruiser Submarines

LET us take our own situation. Submarines are an essential weapon for our protection. No fleet would dare to approach our coasts or the Panama Canal without a screen of airplanes and destroyers which would make attack unhealthy or a haven in which repairs could be safely made and supplies safely transferred. The constant menace of submarines would, of course, embarrass the open-sea operations of such a force. Accepting then the submarine as essential, the question rises as to the number we should have. The truth is we are deplorably deficient in the large cruiser type of submarines. We should have at least twelve of them. Congress will not grant that number, but it should be urged to provide them, and every effort made to make those at the Capitol understand their value to the Nation. The Japanese furnish a good example in this regard. They are building large submarines as well as large cruisers. Recognized by the Washington Treaty as one of the three great sea powers of the world, they naturally have abandoned their home defense plans and are building for overseas operations. Let us do the same.

The President made it clear this week that the position of the United States with respect to submarines is precisely that announced when the Washington Treaty was negotiated. But he is against scrapping such craft. So far so good. The Nation must not forget that any disarmament conference called in the future, whether for further general limitation or directed specifically against smaller units is, as a matter of fact, additionally restricting the power of the United States to defend itself and its interests. The Navy should profit by the experience of four years ago and be prepared to show the country the evil consequences which further restrictions would produce.

Reward the Exceptionally Competent

CONGRESS again will be asked to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. Weeks when Secretary of War under which exceptionally deserving officers below the grade of colonel might be promoted one grade. The present system of promotion is obviously defective in its failure to permit tangible reward for a constant record of high efficiency and conspicuous acts of service. The Secretary's plan limited such advances to 2 per cent of the whole number of promotions by seniority during the year and carried the officers so recognized as extra numbers until they should be absorbed. There are some well-founded objections to the plan proposed by Mr. Weeks but not to the idea, and it should be adopted. A method by which application and achievement can be given recognition would certainly be of value not only to the officer rewarded but to the Army as a whole.

REVEILLE By BUGLER BILL

Maybe the distinguished psychologist who says that society needs more upper-grade morons hasn't been out much in society.

Howard Carter's archaeologists estimate that King Tut was 15. How young for his age.

Uncle Sam's system of funding a war debt by making a new loan reminds one of the coolness with which the late lamented Micawber was received "by that branch of Mrs. Micawber's family which resided at Plymouth." "Under such circumstances," as the devoted lady explained to Master Copperfield, "what could a man of Mr. Micawber's spirit do? But one obvious course was left. To borrow of that branch of my family the money to return to London, and to return at any sacrifice."

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAME FOREVER

THE MULE

"A weird phenomenon, O mule, art thou!
One pensive ear inclined toward the west,
The other sou'-sou'-east by a little sou',
The acme explicate of peace and rest."

THE GOAT

"Thou hast a serious aspect, but methinks
Beneath the surface, Billy, I discern
A thoughtful tendency to play high-jinks,
A solemn, waiting wickedness supern."

The President's refusal to do anything to end the coal strike is regarded by the Democrats as a plot to make everybody keep cool with Coolidge.

"I do believe that these applauses are
For some new honors that are heaped on Caesar."

Mussolini has succeeded in frisking the Italians of everything except the kitchen stove and the title of Augustus.

The building industry has abandoned the noisy pneumatic hammer, but it'll never go wholly out of style so long as afternoon bridge remains fashionable.

A newly discovered auto anti-freeze, we are told, will make 28,000,000 gallons of alcohol "available for other uses." How!

"No beauty she doth miss
When all her robes are on;
But beauty's self she is
When all her robes are gone."

Turkey wants a new national song, but "gobble! gobble!" will still remain the popular Thanksgiving slogan.

Spain has raised Muley Hassan to the Caliphate of Morocco, but suppose he should turn out to be too muley?

Disarmament is once more the chief concern of the British Admiralty, but how many more blueprints have they accumulated?

Things are looking very black for the Syrians—France is using against them her highly-polished Senegalese shock-absorbers.

"Bachelors aren't smarter than married men."
"Then how is it they're bachelors?"

Dear Mr. Editor

"TO RIGHT A WRONG"

EDITOR, ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL:

A number of the officers eliminated under the Act of June 30, 1922, elected, under the following provision of the law, to be retired with the rank of warrant officer.

"Any officer of less than ten years' commissioned service, but of more than twenty years' service accredited toward retirement or for increased pay for length of service may, in lieu of discharge with one year's pay, if he so elects, be appointed a warrant officer or he may, if he so elects, be retired with the rank of warrant officer, with pay at the rate of TWO per centum of the pay of a warrant officer multiplied by the number of years of such accredited service."

These officers were shorn of their commission through no fault of their own and with no rights of appeal and due to their having less than ten years commissioned service, regardless of over twenty years of faithful service, were not retired in the commissioned grade held and attained by them, but with the rank of warrant officer, which did not, however, carry with it the retired pay of a warrant officer in the Regular Army, nor a fair ratio of same.

S. 3977, a bill for the discharge or retirement of certain warrant officers of the Army Mine Planters Service, granted such warrant officers of more than ten years' service and less than twenty years' service, retirement with pay at the rate of TWO AND ONE-HALF per centum of their active pay multiplied by the number of completed years of such service; those of more than twenty years' service THREE per centum, etc. (not exceeding 75% of their active pay).

WHY ARE WE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST WITH THE RULING OF BUT TWO PER CENTUM?

The Act of June 6, 1924 (S. 2169), entitles an enlisted man who served honorably as a commissioned officer of the Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, to retire as a warrant officer with pay at the rate of 75% of the active pay of a warrant officer, viz: \$138.75; but the enlisted man who served honorably as a commissioned officer during the war and later attained a commission in the Regular Army and retired as a warrant officer under the elimination act, is penalized for accepting a commission to the extent that he receives retired pay of but TWO per centum of the active pay of a warrant officer multiplied by the number of years of accredited service. Example: The writer has over 26 years' service and thus receives 52% of the active pay or \$96.20 instead of \$138.75 per month; a loss of \$42.55 per month.

This is particularly distressing when consideration is given to the fact that throughout our long service all looked forward to retirement as a boon in old age and had every reason to believe that we would be retired in the grade held at date of retirement; instead, one day a commissioned officer, the next day forced to retire out of our commissioned grade as a warrant officer with a fractional part of a retired warrant officers' pay and in a less amount than others of the same rank and service are being paid!

Are we not in all fairness entitled to pay at the rate of 75% of the active pay of a warrant officer, inasmuch as we retired with that rank?

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK FELIX,
Warrant Officer, Retired,
Ex-Captain, U.S.A.

ASK THE JOURNAL

W. G. SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH.—Q. I enlisted on Oct. 26, 1912, in Company "E," 7th Infantry, and I arrived in Vera Cruz, Mexico, as a member of said organization Apr. 28, 1914, and departed from Vera Cruz on Nov. 23, 1914. Does this period of time count as "Double Time" on retirement? If so, please quote the authority therefor.

A. Your question is answered in the negative. Double time towards retirement was discontinued on August 24, 1912.

X. X. X., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Q. Please settle a dispute as to the value and disposition of Initial Clothing Allowance in effect at the present time. A soldier reenlisting immediately upon discharge, is allowed to retain serviceable clothing in his possession at 50 per cent of the list value. Example: Initial Allowance is \$84.87. John Jones reenlists and clothing in his possession amounts to \$42 charged at 50 per cent of original value, leaving an unexpended balance of the initial allowance of \$42.87.

A. says the unexpended balance of \$42.87 has no value to the soldier except for subsequent clothing issues; that in the event of his separation from the service this amount would be lost unless it had been previously drawn up in clothes.

B. says the unexpended part of initial allowance should be added to the maintenance allowance which has accrued at the time of the first clothing settlement, and that this amount should be credited to the soldier's clothing account and become a part of his clothing credit and paid him in the event of separation from the service.

Which is correct?

A. "B" is correct provided that he completes over six months' service.

FASHION NOTES

By COUNTESS MARY TOLSTOY

PARIS, NOV. 21.—In Paris the weddings are so different from the English and American ceremonies, that when a real American wedding took place the other day at the Pro-Cathedral it attracted a great deal of attention. In France the wedding procession is formed of the relatives of the bride and bridegroom, and as each woman is dressed differently, and according to her taste, there is no harmony of color.

At this wedding the other day there were six bridesmaids, a maid of honor and two small children as trainbearers. The bridesmaids wore gold lace frocks, two bands of lace hanging from the shoulders in back. The hats were of brown velvet, with a small ostrich feather 8 inches long drooping on one side. They carried bouquets of huge chrysanthemums shading from golden brown to bois de rose. The frock of the maid of honor was slightly different from the gold dresses of the others in having silver and bois de rose combined with the gold, and she wore a hat of old rose velvet with a long rose feather at the side. This feather was 13 inches.

The bride herself wore a dress of regulation white satin with a court train of silver covered by a veil of old rosepoint, made on perfectly straight lines with a bit of diamond embroidery about the neck. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only jewels were a string of pearls and a diamond brooch, the gifts of the bridegroom.

The decorations of the church were autumn flowers, and autumn coloring prevailed throughout. The same decorations of bridal white and autumn flowers were carried out at the residence of the bride's mother, where the ceremony was followed by a brilliant reception and dance.

This week there was another wedding of importance from the American point of view, when a California lady married a French Vicomte. Being a widow, she did not wear white, but she looked very handsome in a grey georgette, trimmed with lace of the same tint, and with two flat wings hanging from the shoulders. She was married in a Catholic church, with the French ceremony. As the church was very cold, the bride kept on her squirrel coat during the ceremony, and it was not until the reception at the Ritz that one could admire her dress. She wore a large black velvet hat trimmed with aigrettes. Last summer the large hat made its reappearance, and is frequently seen now, although the cold weather has restored the small hat to favor.

Recipes for the Service Family

(One dollar for each one published. Only subscribers and their immediate families eligible. Address **RECIPE EDITOR, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, LENOX BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.**)

COME-AGAIN CAKE.—One cupful of brown sugar, 1 cupful of granulated sugar, 1 cupful of flour, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of cooking chocolate grated, 1 tablespoonful molasses, 1 level teaspoonful allspice, 1 level teaspoonful cloves, 1 level teaspoonful cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 level teaspoonful baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. chopped almonds (not blanched). Beat eggs without separating, add the sugar, the chocolate, the flour, spice, molasses, almonds and baking powder. Mix well. Pour into a square baking pan, lined with floured paper. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. When done, and while still warm, cut into strips and remove from the pan. This cake should be sticky on the inside with a sugary crust. It is delicious and will keep for days.—Mrs. T. Franklin Schley, 503 Washington Street, Lynchburg, Va.

QUICK LIGHT ROLLS, PARKER HOUSE STYLE.—One quart lukewarm water, 1 compressed yeast cake, 1 kitchen spoon lard, 1 level tablespoon sugar, 1 rounded teaspoon salt, enough flour to keep it from sticking to the hands when kneaded—about 2 sieves full—depends on the flour. Put the yeast, lard, salt and sugar in the hot water and stir until dissolved—then gradually add the flour. When it can be handled, knead for 20 minutes by the clock. Return to the mixing bowl, rub melted lard over the top, cover and keep in a warm—not hot—place until about 2 hours before baking. Lift the dough out very gently, put it on a floured board and roll out to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. Then cut with a large biscuit cutter, spread with melted butter, and fold like a pocketbook. Place the rolls in a greased pan, cover the pan with a clean, warm cloth and put in a warm place until 20 minutes before ready to serve. Then bake in a quick oven. Care should be taken in the second working that the dough is not handled too much.—Mrs. M. A. Stockton, Ft. Brown, Brownsville, Tex.

GENERAL HART HEARD OVER RADIO.—That the Quartermaster Corps is "The Business Side of National Defense," was the subject of a radio message sent over the air by Maj. Gen. W. H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army, on Nov. 16 in Washington, D. C. General Hart's broadcast was one of the features of Army night on the radio program.

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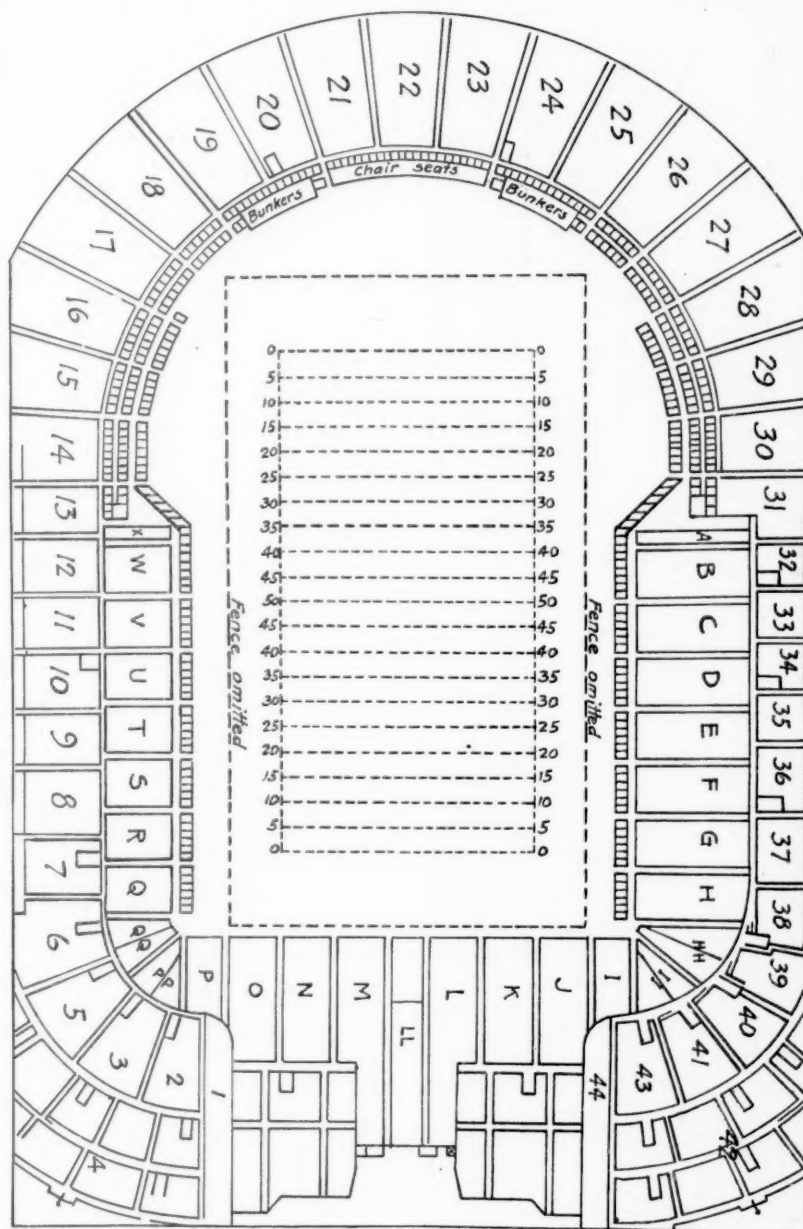
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Diagram of Army-Navy Game Seats



HOW TO FIND YOUR ARMY AND NAVY GAME SEATS.—The Army and Navy Journal last week printed the diagrams for the upper and lower stands at the Polo Grounds, New York, where the Army and Navy football game will be played next Saturday. By request of scores of readers whose tickets arrived this week, the lower stand diagram is again printed. The upper stand seats correspond in general to the lower stand arrangement. The box seats are grouped around the field as indicated by the small rectangles.

REORGANIZING THE FRENCH ARMY.—Colonel Girod, chairman of the Army Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, recently described in The Matin the scheme for a reform of the Army, prepared by M. Painleve. Among other things he proposes to create an expeditionary force in France to be separate from the home army. This project is a direct result of the Moroccan war, which showed the advantage there would be in possessing such a force, ready to be sent abroad at short notice. In view of the Colonial service for which the expeditionary force would be designed, it would be composed, as far as possible, of professional French soldiers and of North African native troops, and would bear a resemblance to the old Colonial army.

The home army would be a separate force, of which the fighting units would be exclusively composed of French white troops. Although the plan prepared by General Nollet, the Minister of War in M. Herriot's Cabinet, was not adopted by the present Government, M. Painleve has proceeded on the same principle of reducing the active units forming the Army establishment at any given moment, and of placing a more complete reliance on effectively trained reserves for mobilization on the outbreak of war.

The reduction in the period of military service follows logically from the application of this principle, but Colonel Girod leaves it to be understood that this measure will not be carried out immediately to its full extent. There will be a period of transition so as to avoid the risk of injuring the defensive forces of the country by a too sudden change.

They Started Fighting in 1890—Haven't Stopped Yet!

ARMY



Baxter
(Captain)

Results of Army-Navy Games To Date

1890—Army, 0; Navy, 24.	1905—Army, 6; Navy, 6.	1915—Army, 14; Navy, 0.
1891—Army, 32; Navy, 16.	1906—Army, 0; Navy, 10.	1916—Army, 15; Navy, 7.
1892—Army, 4; Navy, 12.	1907—Army, 0; Navy, 6.	1919—Army, 0; Navy, 6.
1893—Army, 4; Navy, 6.	1908—Army, 6; Navy, 4.	1920—Army, 0; Navy, 7.
1899—Army, 17; Navy, 5.	1910—Army, 0; Navy, 3.	1921—Army, 0; Navy, 7.
1900—Army, 7; Navy, 11.	1911—Army, 0; Navy, 3.	1922—Army, 17; Navy, 14.
1901—Army, 11; Navy, 5.	1912—Army, 0; Navy, 6.	1923—Army, 0; Navy, 0.
1902—Army, 22; Navy, 8.	1913—Army, 22; Navy, 9.	1924—Army, 12; Navy, 0.
1903—Army, 40; Navy 5.	1914—Army, 20; Navy, 0.	1925— <i>NO ? ? 3</i>

NAVY



Lentz
(Captain)

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY FOOTBALL SQUAD

No.	Name	Class	Age	Weight	Height	Position	Home State
*10	Wilson	'28	23	175	5-8	r. h. b.	N. Y.
*11	Trapnell	'27	22	164	5-11	l. h. b.	N. J.
*12	Harding	'27	20	150	5-8½	q. b.	West Va.
*13	Born	'28	22	170	6-1	r. e.	Wis. (School)
*16	Daly	'27	22	180	5-10½	c.	Conn.
*18	Sprague	'29	21	205	6-2	l. t.	Tex.
*20	Baxter (Capt.)	'26	24	170	5-10½	l. e.	Pa.
*28	Schmidt	'27	22	190	5-11	l. g.	Iowa
*30	Hewitt	'27	23	205	5-10	f. b.	Pa.
*40	Saunders	'28	22	190	5-9½	r. t.	Pa.
*44	Seaman	'28	19	180	6-0½	r. g.	Wis.
19	Skinner	'26	22	143	5-7	q. b.	Mich.
22	Hall	'29	17	175	5-11	q. b.	Okla.
23	Heiser	'26	24	188	5-10½	r. g.	Wis.
24	Gilbreth	'27	20			back	Nebr.
25	Perry	'27	23	160	5-8	h. t.	Ky.
29	Harbold	'28	19	169	6-0	r. e.	At Large
33	Liston	'29	20	185	5-11	guard	Pa.
34	Davidson	'27	21	169	5-10½	l. e.	N. Y.
35	Travis	'27	20			g.	Ga.
36	Elias	'29	20	186	5-11	r. t.	Nebr.
37	Reeder	'26	23	168	5-10½	h. b.	Ala.
38	Brusher	'26	24	156	5-10	q. b.	Calif.
39	Simonton	'27	23	160	5-8	l. e.	Pa.
41	Plummer	'26	21	184	6-1	l. t.	Mass.
43	Nave	'29	22	158	5-7	g. e.	At Large
47	Dibbs	'29	21	203	6-1½	l. t.	At Large
49	Hammack	'29	22	180	5-11¼	l. g.	Va.
50	Conner	'29	20	190	6-1	r. t.	Ohio
52	Zimmerman	'29	21	166	5-11	h. b.	Oreg.
53	Brentnall	'28	21	170	5-10½	l. e.	Okla.
62	Scheffler	'26	21	170	5-6	l. h. b.	Mich.
76	Fritzsche	'28	22	164	5-11	c.	Ohio
73	Timberlake	'27	19	190	6-0½	c.	Pa.
77	Yeomans	'26	23	175	5-9	q. b.	N. Y.
87	Pearson	'29	19	173	6-0	c.	N. Y.
88	Landon	'28	20			l. t.	Ill.
98	Webb	'28	20	173	6-2	l. t.	R. I.
99	Buell	'28	22	177	5-11	r. h. b.	Tenn.
14	Allan	'29	22	144	5-6½	h. b.	Fla.
46	Bunker	'28	20	196	6-2	r. g.	Ind.
17	Lynch					t.	
45	Schermacher	'27	21			g.	Oreg.

Note.—The Army varsity members number 44. The first 11, marked with an asterisk, will probably be the lineup for the Army-Navy game. The average age of the Army players is 21.3 years, the average weight 180.1 lbs. and the average height is about 5-10.8. These figures are approximate.

RECORDS OF TWO TEAMS FOR 1925

Navy..... 25	William and Mary... 0	Army..... 31	Univ. of Det..... 6
Navy..... 19	Marquette 0	Army..... 26	Knox College..... 7
Navy..... 10	Princeton 10	Army..... 27	Notre Dame..... 0
Navy..... 37	Washington Col..... 0	Army..... 19	St. Louis..... 0
Navy..... 0	Univ. Michigan..... 64	Army..... 7	Yale..... 28
Navy..... 27	Western Md..... 0	Army..... 14	Davis-Elkins..... 6
Navy..... 13	Bucknell..... 6	Army..... 7	Columbia..... 21
Total.....131	Total.....70	Total.....131	Total.....68

ARMY LOSES TO COLUMBIA 21-7.—One of the biggest upsets in the East took place Nov. 14 when the Columbia University team set back the Cadets 21-7. With Hewitt and Wilson on the sidelines until the close of the fourth quarter, the Cadets were unable to stem the rejuvenated Columbia offensive despite the brilliant work of Trapnell.

The two teams fought on even terms for the first half, which ended 0-0. Columbia scored first in the third quarter on a lateral pass, Pease to Kirchmeyer. A combination of end runs and a line buck brought Army to Columbia's two-yard line. The collegians held for three downs, and then Scheffler carried it over. Score: Army, 7; Columbia, 7. In the last quarter, a brilliant offensive, Kirchmeyer, Pease and Madden, of Columbia, netted the collegians two touchdowns. Hewitt and Wilson were rushed into the game at this point, but it was too late. Final score: Columbia, 21; Army 7.

The Army lineup: Baxter, l. e.; Sprague, l. t.; Schmidt, l. g.; Daly, c.; Hammack, r. g.; Saunders, r. t.; Born, r. e.; Yeomans, q. b.; Buell, l. h. b.; Trapnell, r. h. b., and Scheffler, f. b.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY FOOTBALL SQUAD

No.	Name	Class	Age	Weight	Height	Position	Home State
*1	Gus Lentz (Capt.)	'26	22	200	6-0	l. g.	N. J.
*2	Albert E. Bernet	'26	22	167	5-10	r. e.	Mo.
*3	Frank H. Wickhorst	'27	21	192	6-0	l. t.	Ill.
*4	Wendell G. Osborn	'27	21	180	5-10	c.	Ind.
*5	Heywood L. Edwards	'26	21	185	6-0	r. g.	Tex.
*6	Daniel T. Eddy	'27	21	189	5-11	r. t.	N. Y.
*7	D. F. Williamson	'27	20	170	6-0	l. e.	Colo.
*8	Thomas J. Hamilton	'27	20	165	5-11	q. b.	Ohio
*9	Royce N. Flippin	'26	22	172	5-10	r. h. b.	Ky.
*10	N. K. Banks	'26	21	160	5-9	l. h. b.	Ga.
*11	Alan Shapley	'27	21	175	5-11	f. b.	Calif.
12	H. J. Hardwick	'27	22	171	5-10	end	Va.
14	A. R. Truslow, Jr.	'27	20	180	5-11	tackle	Ga.
15	J. H. Cross	'27	20	179	5-10	guard	N. Y.
16	H. L. Hoerner	'27	21	187	5-11	center	Nebr.
17	H. R. Paige	'27	18	175	5-11	guard	N. Y.
18	A. M. Aichel	'28	21	190	5-11	tackle	N. H.
19	W. A. Taylor	'28	20	175	5-10	end	N. J.
20	A. S. Born	'27	21	167	5-10	back	Wis.
21	E. A. Hannegan	'28	19	158	5-8	q. b.	D. C.
22	E. M. Condra, Jr.	'27	20	179	5-10	back	Tenn.
23	H. H. Caldwell	'27	20	160	5-8	back	Nev.
24	Bagdanovich	'28	19	173	6-1	end	N. H.
25	Brockman	'27	20	190	5-11	guard	Md.
26	Duborg	'27	19	183	6-1	guard	Nev.
27	Webster	'26	21	175	5-11	center	Ohio
28	McGarry	'27	20	180	5-11	guard	Ark.
29	Bernstein	'26	22	177	5-7	tackle	Fla.
30	Coffman	'28	18	165	5-7	end	Tex.
31	Albertson	'26	22	152	5-10	back	N. J.
33	Loos	'27	20	180	6-0	back	Pa.
34	Broadbent	'28	20	175	6-0	back	N. Y.
36	Olsen	'27	21	180	5-11	tackle	Mass.
37	Pierce	'28	19	176	5-10	guard	Tex.
39	Dodge	'28	19	181	6-0	tackle	Mich.
40	Kirk	'27	21	165	5-10	tackle	Tex.
41	Rigby	'27	20	175	6-0	end	Calif.
42	Millican	'28	19	156	5-5	back	Conn.
43	Littig	'26	21	170	6-0	back	Iowa
44	Lucier	'27	20	180	5-11	q. b.	Mass.
45	Ransford	'28	18	154	5-7	back	Iowa
46	Sullivan	'26	20	167	5-8	back	Mont.
48	Hutchins	'26	21	180	5-11	center	N. Y.

Note.—The Navy varsity squad numbers 43 members. The first 11, marked with an asterisk, will probably start the Army-Navy game. The average age of the Navy players is 20.4 years, the average weight 174.4 lbs. and the average height 5-9.6.

NAVY BEATS BUCKNELL 13-7.—In the last home game of the season, Nov. 14, the Midshipmen overcame Bucknell 13-7, showing a fight and alertness that bodes ill for Army at the Polo Grounds Nov. 28. Shapley, Navy's star back, had a good day, being instrumental in scoring the first touchdown and carrying the ball over for the second himself.

The Navy started scoring early. An exchange of punts placed the ball on Bucknell's 20-yard line early in the first quarter, and two plays by the Midshipmen carried it over for a tally. Shapley made 15 yards on an end run and Caldwell went across the goal line on the next play.

In the third quarter Bucknell scored through the fine work of McCleary, substituted for M. Goodwin at right halfback. A placement goal put Bucknell in the lead 7-6. Navy came back strongly in the last quarter, Eddy, Navy tackle, blocking a Bucknell attempt for a field goal and falling on the ball. A pass, Hamilton to Shapley, scored the winning touchdown after several running plays failed to gain.

The Navy will devote the next week to intensive preparation for the Army game. The team will leave for New York City on Thanksgiving or Friday morning, Nov. 27.

The Navy lineup for the Bucknell contest, which will probably be the same starting the Army game, was: Hardwick, l. e.; Aichel, l. t.; Lentz, l. g.; Hutchins, c.; Edwards, r. g.; Eddy, r. t.; Bernet, r. e.; Hamilton, q. b.; Flippin, l. h. b.; Caldwell, r. h. b., and Shapley, f. b.

NAVY HARRIERS BOW TO MARYLAND U.—Losing to the Univ. of Maryland cross-country runners, the Midshipmen sustained their first defeat this season at Annapolis Nov. 14. Thomas of Navy crossed the finish line first, his time being 35.39.

(Further Sport News on page 289)

who tests your tubes?

WHO makes the vacuum tubes you use? is one important question. Who tests them? is another.

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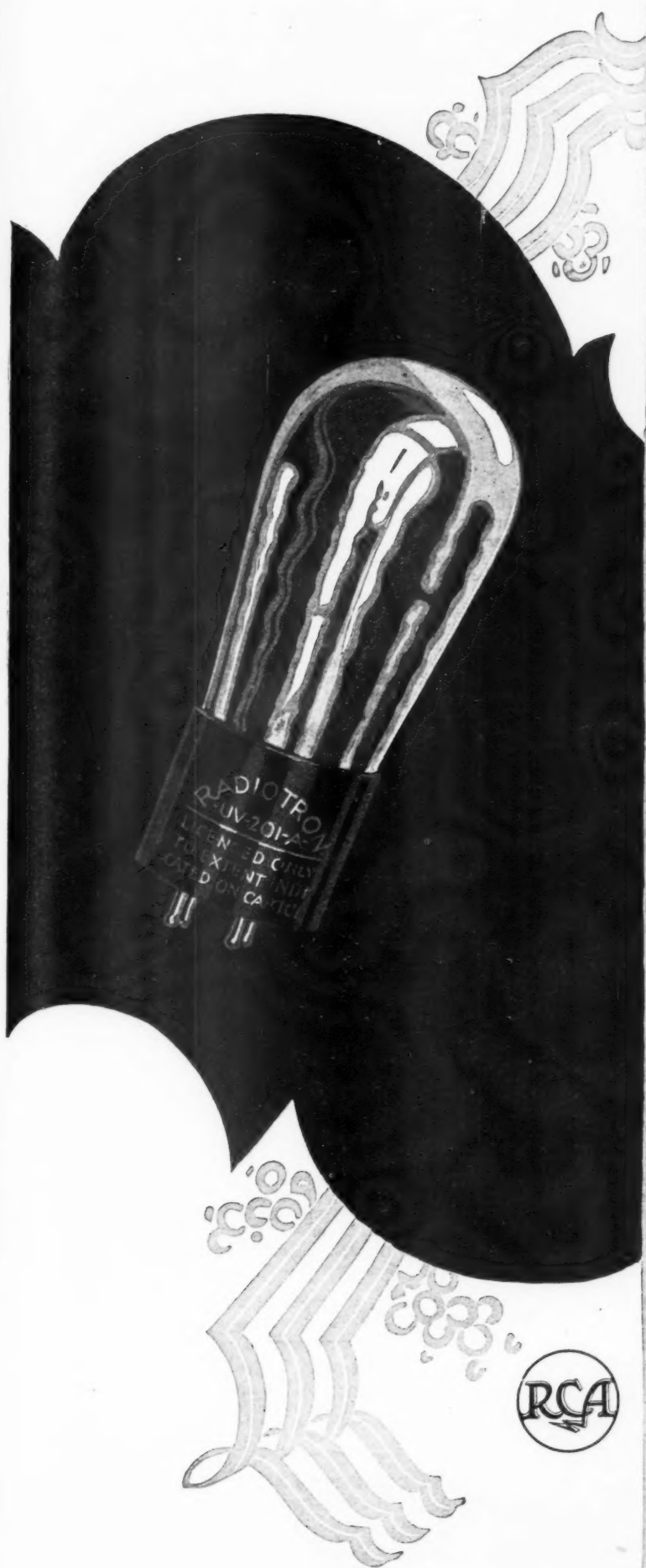
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U. S. NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COMPONENTS

TWENTY-EIGHT MORE NAVAL OFFICERS GRANTED INJUNCTIONS AGAINST McCARL.—Final decrees were signed recently in 28 more cases filed in the D. C. Supreme Court against Comptroller General McCarl for checkage of Navy officers' pay because of alleged overpayment. The cases in which the decree was signed were included in List No. 2 (cases pending against McCarl) in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL issue of Nov. 7.

The officers who were granted injunctions are: Lts. C. Withers, H. S. Woodman, W. B. Jackson, R. W. Bockius, I. M. Hansen, R. C. Brown, B. P. Davis, T. J. Haffey, S. W. Hanns, P. S. Slawson, T. J. O'Brien, A. S. Marley, Jr., D. G. Porter, R. B. Dashiell, H. H. Anderson, E. B. Rogers, W. K. Harrill, R. H. Snowden, C. H. Minckler, F. F. Farrell, C. B. Schiano; Lt. Comdrs. W. C. Barnes, C. K. Osborne, G. B. Hale; Capt. J. C. Fremont and E. A. Brodman, all U.S.N., and Capt. E. H. Jenkins, U.S.M.C.

CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR THE NAVY.—Christmas mail for officers and enlisted men of the Navy on duty in the West Indies, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and in the Asiatic Fleet will be carried on naval transports and should be addressed as follows:

Mail for naval activities in the West Indies will be carried by the U.S.S. Kittery, leaving Hampton Roads Dec. 17, 1925. Mail intended for this ship must be at the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, not later than Dec. 16.

Mail for Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and ships of the Asiatic Fleet will be carried by the U.S.S. Chaumont, leaving San Francisco, Calif., on Nov. 24. Mail for this ship must be in San Francisco not later than Nov. 22, 1925.

CLASS AT NAVY MEDICAL SCHOOL TO GRADUATE DECEMBER 12.—The present class at the Naval Medical School will be graduated Dec. 12, 1925. The members of the present class, all officers of the Navy Medical Corps, have been assigned to duty as follows: Lts. W. A. Fort to U.S.S. Milwaukee, W. V. Hughens to U.S.S. Raleigh, S. R. Mills to U.S.S. Trenton, F. W. Granger to U.S.S. Bridge, M. S. Stover to Marine Retg. Station, Boston, Mass.; Lts. (j.g.) T. H. Hayes to Virgin Islands, E. H. Dickinson to U.S.S. Dobbin, and W. G. Kilbury to Asiatic Station.

The following Navy Medical Corps officers have been ordered to take the new course, which begins Jan. 4, 1926: Lts. R. H. Holcomb, C. W. Brunson, C. D. Allen, E. E. Sullivan, D. A. York, E. F. Mullaly, W. O. Manning, W. E. Golden, W. H. H. Turville and Lt. (j.g.) C. M. Dumbauld. The new class will assemble Jan. 4.

NAVY OFFICERS TAKING CHEMICAL WARFARE COURSE.—Twenty-nine line officers of the U. S. Navy are attending the Navy Line Officers' Course at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., which began Nov. 16. This is the fourth course conducted for Navy officers since the Chemical Warfare School was established. The course will last six weeks, concluding Dec. 24, 1925. A total of 175 officers of the Navy and Marine Corps have been graduated from the School to date. Of these 150 were Navy officers and the remaining 25 Marines.

The Navy contingent attending the present course consists of the following: Lt. Comdrs. Max B. DeMott, James G. Ware and Norman R. Vander Veer. Lts. John B. Dix, Glenn S. Holman, Leon W. Mills and Richard O. Williams. Lts. (j.g.) Donald S. Evans, Ralph W. Floody, James S. Freeman, John E. French, Blair M. Fuller, Julius L. Thompson and John P. Womble.

Ens. Harry Burris, William E. Brice, George M. Brydon, Gilbert R. Crowther, Wells L. Field, Albert E. Jarrell, William E. Hank, Harry H. Keith, Harold O. Larson, Charles L. Lee, Charles J. Nager, Adolph H. Oswald, Edward W. Rawlins, Reuben T. Thornton and John C. Waldron.

NAVY CHAPLAINS' CORPS CHANGES.—Lt. Joseph B. Earnest, Jr. (Ch.C.), U.S.N., will be examined for promotion by an engineering board at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15. The board is composed of Capt. E. W. Scott, Lt. Comdrs. E. L. Ackiss and R. W. Shrum, all Chaplains' Corps, U.S.N.

Lts. E. W. Davis and T. J. Burke, both Chaplains' Corps, U.S.N., will be examined for promotion by the Supervisory Board in the near future. The personnel of the board has not yet been announced, but it is thought that Capt. E. W. Scott (Ch.C.), U.S.N., and another captain in the Chaplains' Corps will be among those named.

NAVY MEDICAL CORPS PROMOTIONS.—Twelve more officers of the Navy Medical Corps have been found qualified for promotion to the rank of Lt. Comdr., M.C., U.S.N. They are: Lts. D. Ferguson, J. E. Malcolmson, C. A. Broadus, E. Richison, L. B. Marshall, J. R. Thomas, F. F. Lane, C. L. Oliphant, L. E. Mueller, F. W. Ryan, J. E. Potter, and O. Wildman.

CAPT. J. H. TOMB, U.S.N., RETIRES.—Capt. James H. Tomb, U.S.N., who has been on duty as marine superintendent of the Panama Canal, was retired from active service at his own request on Nov. 15, 1925, after 30 years' service. He was born in Missouri Sept. 2, 1876, and entered the Service Sept. 6, 1895. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Naval War College diploma.

CAPT. HINES ASSUMES NEW POST NOV. 25.—Capt. John F. Hines, U.S.N., former Director of Naval Districts, Office of Naval Operations, will assume his new post as commandant of the 9th Naval District and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill., Nov. 25. He relieves Capt. Waldo Evans, U.S.N., who retires on Nov. 26.

Capt. Edward B. Fenner, U.S.N., reported at the Navy Department for duty Nov. 16 and relieved Capt. Hines as Director of Naval Districts on Nov. 19.

NAVY RETIREMENTS FOR 1926.—Below the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gives a correct official statement concerning the age retirements in the Navy for 1926. As previous lists which have appeared in various papers have been incorrect, the list herewith published should be found of value.

RETIREMENTS AT AGE OF 64

Jan. 23, Rear Adm. John G. Tawressey; July 31, Ch. Mach. George Growney; Jan. 24, Capt. George Pickrell; Nov. 13, Capt. James G. Field; Dec. 7, Rear Adm. Roger Welles.

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE IN GRADE

The following officers of the Navy will be retired on reaching the ages named, unless prior to the dates mentioned they are promoted:

At age of 56: Jan. 15, Capt. C. D. Stearns; Mar. 17, Capt. B. B. Bierer; Apr. 1, Capt. L. A. Kaiser; Aug. 20, Capt. E. S. Kellogg; Sept. 22, Capt. J. F. Hines; Sept. 29, Capt. J. T. Tompkins; Oct. 14, Capt. W. D. Brotherton; Oct. 25, Capt. E. T. Pollock; Nov. 2, Capt. G. E. Gehm; Nov. 30, Capt. J. K. Robison.

At age of 50: July 22, Comdr. V. S. Houston; Oct. 27, Comdr. D. M. Wood; Nov. 20, Comdr. J. H. Comfort.

At age of 45: Jan. 18, Lt. Comdr. B. K. Johnson; Apr. 13, Lt. Comdr. W. B. Cothran; Apr. 20, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Hayward; Apr. 24, Lt. Comdr. L. N. Linsley; Aug. 4, Lt. Comdr. H. J. Reuse; Aug. 6, Lt. Comdr. August Schultz; Oct. 3, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Fuller; Oct. 10, Lt. Comdr. G. P. Brown.

There are no retirements in the Marine Corps in 1926.

NEW NAVY WARRANT OFFICERS.—Twenty-three enlisted men of the Navy became warrant officers during the past year. The largest addition to warrant officer ranks was made by the creation of the Radio Electrician warrant grade. Fourteen received Radio Electricians warrants. Three were added to the Boatswains' ranks, five to the Carpenters and one to the Acting Pay Clerks.

At present on the waiting list for vacancies are four candidates for Boatswains and seven candidates for Carpenters who have qualified for promotion to warrant rank.

The following became Radio Electricians April 24, 1925, and no additions have occurred since: W. H. Fitkin, A. Stewart, A. D. Walker, A. M. McMahon, J. M. Kane, E. G. Gamble, A. B. Pronier, A. L. Day, E. P. Stone, D. S. Greene, W. J. Thompson, G. E. Wolf, L. J. Delworth and W. R. Morley.

New boatswains promoted to that grade March 12, 1925, were: W. A. Buckley, E. M. Jacobsen, M. C. McHenry. New carpenters promoted to that grade April 24: T. F. Coyne, G. W. Steeves, A. J. Ray and H. C. Britt. New Acting Pay Clerk, last promotion February 4, 1925: D. B. DeLaughter.

During 1926, the following will be promoted to the rank indicated if vacancies occur. All are qualified for promotion and on the waiting list. Bos'ns: M. B. Self, C. Cuthbert, A. L. Parker and G. W. Graves. Carpenters: L. W. Parten, H. P. Cummings, H. J. Hamilton, L. V. Scott, J. C. Staab, J. Bryan and T. P. Dunn.

CAPT. L. S. SHAPLEY, U.S.N., RETIRES.—Capt. Lloyd S. Shapley, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders, was retired from active service Nov. 15, 1925, upon his own application after thirty years' service. He was born in New York Nov. 5, 1875, and entered the Service in May, 1895. He had nearly 17 years' sea service.

NAVY ENGINEERING STANDING.—Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., announced the standing of the highest vessels in the classes indicated for engineering performances during the month of September, 1925, on Nov. 11, as follows:

Light Cruiser Class: (1) Milwaukee, (2) Concord, (3) Richmond, (4) Cincinnati, (5) Raleigh, (6) Trenton, (7) Marblehead, (8) Memphis, (9) Detroit, (10) Omaha.

Cruiser Class: (1) Pittsburgh, (2) Denver, (3) Galveston, (4) Rochester, (5) Cleveland, (6) Huron, (7) Seattle.

Gunboat Class: (1) Sacramento, (2) Isabel, (3) General Alava, (4) Tulsa, (5) Scorpion, (6) Asheville, (7) Mayflower, (8) Elcano, (9) Pigeon, (10) Helena.

Tender Class: (1) Savannah, (2) Vestal, (3) Melville, (4) Shawmut, (5) Canopus, (6) Whitney, (7) Medusa, (8) Camden, (9) Bushnell, (10) Black Hawk.

The following standing for the transport class of vessels in the U. S. Navy was announced by Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., Director of Fleet Training, Nov. 13, as follows:

Abarenda, 1; Kittery, 2; Gold Star, 3; Patoka, 4; Ramapo, 5; Vega, 6; Bridge, 7; Chaumont, 8; Sapelo, 9, and Kanawha, 10.

ADMIRAL McVAY TAKES NEW POST.—Rear Adm. Charles B. McVay, U.S.N., became Navy Budget Officer Nov. 16 upon the retirement of Rear Adm. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N. Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., assumed flag rank the same date. He is Naval Attache at London and was a captain until Admiral Strauss' retirement.

WANT ARMY-NAVY GAME IN CHICAGO.—The Air Service Officers' Ass'n, 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., recently passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to take such steps as will make it possible for the Army-Navy game to be played in or around Chicago for 1926. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Military Academy and the Naval Academy.

The selection of a site for next year's game lies with the Naval Academy officials, and it is thought that Baltimore or Philadelphia will be selected as the scene of the 1926 contest.

The resolution passed by the Air Service Officers' Association recalls the agitation of Congressman Britten and many other influential Middle Westerners to have Chicago selected as the site of the coming game.

The Military Academy officials pointed out at the time that the travel required of the Corps of Cadets and the team would make too great an inroad on their academic schedule. It is believed that the Naval Academy officials will take a similar view, despite the desire of Middle Western fans to see an Army-Navy game at home.

ORDERS FOR THE NAVY

Commander-in-Chief
Calvin Coolidge, President
Secretary of the Navy
Curtis D. Wilbur

Assistant Secretary of the Navy
T. Douglas Robinson
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral E. W. Eberle

November 12, 1925
Effective November 11
Regular List

Lt. Comdr. H. J. Reuse to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.
Lts. F. J. Barden to 1st Nav. Dist.; W. Cox to Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.; S. M. Haight to U.S.S. Antares.
Lts. (j.g.) R. W. Floody instr. to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; G. C. Miller to U.S.S. Richmond.
Ens. W. E. Brice to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; A. K. Randolph, resignation effective 12-20-25; J. N. Wenger to Battleship Divs. Batt. Flt., approved.
Lts. W. E. Golden (M.C.) to Nav. Medical School; M. M. Gould (M.C.) to Navy Yard, New York; C. J. Robertson (M.C.) to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Rds., Va.; R. R. Blaisdell (S.C.) to U.S.S. Altair.
Lts. P. W. McCord (S.C.) to U.S.S. Pueblo as commissary off.; C. R. Murray (S.C.) to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.; T. W. S. Runyon (S.C.) to Div. 26, Dest. Sqds., Setg. Flt.
Capt. E. A. Brodmann (Ch.C.) to U.S.S. Wyoming; Comdrs. F. L. McFadden (Ch.C.) to U.S.S. Nevada; G. F. Murphy (Ch.C.) to U.S.S. West Virginia.
Ch. Bosns. E. W. Hill to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; W. A. James to U.S.S. Swallow.
Ch. Gun. T. Flynn to U.S.S. Mississippi; Pharm. R. B. Cheatham, 1st Brig. U.S. Marines,

Haiti: Pharm. D. W. Heagy to Naval Medical School, Wash., D. C.; A.P.C. H. K. Brown to

November 13, 1925
Effective November 11

Lt. Comdr. H. J. Reuse to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.
Lts. F. J. Barden to 1st Nav. Dist.; W. Cox to Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va., for duty; S. M. Haight to engineer officer U.S.S. Antares.
Lts. (j.g.) R. W. Floody to temp. duty Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; G. C. Miller to U.S.S. Richmond.
Ens. W. E. Brice to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; A. K. Randolph, resignation effective 12-20-25; J. N. Wenger to Battleship Divs. Battle Fleet, approved.
Lts. W. E. Golden (M.C.) to Nav. Medical School, Wash., D. C.; M. M. Gould (M.C.) to Navy Yard, New York; C. J. Robertson (M.C.) to Nav. Air Sta., NOB, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lts. R. R. Blaisdell (S.C.) to U.S.S. Altair; P. W. McCord (S.C.) to U.S.S. Pueblo; C. R. Murray (S.C.) to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.; T. W. S. Runyon (S.C.) to Div. 26, Dest. Sqds., Setg. Fleet.
Capt. E. A. Brodmann (Ch.C.) to duty as Flt. Chaplain, Setg. Flt. and U.S.S. Wyoming; Comdrs. F. L. McFadden (Ch.C.) to U.S.S. Nevada; G. F. Murphy (Ch.C.) to U.S.S. West Virginia.

(Continued on page 294)

U. S. FLEET

Admiral S. S. Robison, Commander in Chief, U.S.S. Seattle (flagship), New York Yard.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 17, 1925

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.; vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

BATTLE FLEET

Adm. C. F. Hughes, commander in chief (flagship, Pennsylvania).

Battleship Divisions

Vice Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander

Colorado, Maryland, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Nevada, Mississippi, Idaho, New Mexico, San Pedro; West Virginia, California, at Bremerton, Wash.; Oklahoma, San Pedro, Calif.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Corry, Farragut, Farenholt, Hull, Lavallette, Macdonough, Sumner, Altair, Chase, Henshaw, Doyen, Kennedy, Kidd, Litchfield, McCawley, McDermut, Marcus, Melville, Mervine, Percival, Meyer, Moody, Mullany, Robert Smith, Selfridge, Sinclair, Wood, Yarborough, at San Diego, Calif.; Decatur, J. F. Burnes, Omaha, Bremerton, Wash.; Melvin, Wood, Mare Island; Paul Hamilton, William Jones, Kennedy, Reno, Shirk and Sloat, Stodert, Somers, Thompson, Zellin, San Diego, Calif.; Farquhar, San Diego.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Aroostook, at San Diego; Langley, at Mare Island, Calif.; Gannet, San Pedro, Calif.

Submarine Divisions.—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Savannah (tdr.), S-28, S-29, S-33, S-24, S-25, San Diego; S-27, to San Diego.
S-4, S-5, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, S-26, at Mare Island, Calif.

Argonne, at Mare Island, Calif.; V-1, at Portsmouth, N. H.; V-2, at Portsmouth, N. H.

BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. George R. Marvell, Commander. Procyon (F.), at San Pedro.

Mine Squadron 2.—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Tanager, Tutuila, Samoa.

Train Squadron 1.—Antares, at Guantanamo; Brazos, Gonaives, Haiti; Bridge at Guantanamo; Mercy, Guantanamo; Vestal, Block Island.

Train Squadron 2.—Arctic, at San Diego; Kanawha, San Diego; Cuyama, at Mare Island; Medusa, at Mare Island; Relief, at San Diego; Neches, San Diego.

FORCES IN ATLANTIC

SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. J. S. McKean, Commander

Battleship Division

Utah, New York, Wyoming, Guantanamo; Arkansas, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida, at Boston, Mass.; Texas, at Norfolk, Va.

Light Cruiser Divisions.—Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, Raleigh, at Guantanamo; Marblehead, Memphis, Richmond, Guantanamo, Cuba; Trenton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Concord (F.), Barker, Barry, Billingsley, Borie, Breck, Brooks, Converse, Dallas, Dale, Dobbin, Flusser, Hopkins, Hatfield, Humphreys, Isherwood, J. D. Edwards,

Kane, Lawrence, Lardner, Putnam, Sharkey, Toucey, Whitney, at Gonaives, Haiti; Case, Norfolk; Worden, Philadelphia; Bainbridge, Childs, Goff, King, Reuben James, McFarland, Overton, J. K. Paulding, Sturtevant, Williamson, Tracey, at Gonaives, Haiti; Smith-Thompson, Whipple, at Norfolk; Gilmer, New York; Sands, New York Yard; Reid, Philadelphia.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Wright, at Norfolk, Va.; Patoka, Hampton Roads; Sandpiper, at Norfolk, Va.; Teal, to Hampton Roads.

CONTROL FORCE

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy

U.S.S. Camden (F.), at Boston, Mass.

Mine Squadron 1.—Shawmut, Annapolis, Md.; Maury, Mahan, Lark, Mallard, at Boston, Mass. Submarine Divisions.—N-1, N-3, S-1, S-3, New London; S-49, S-50, Bushnell (F.), S-12, at New London, Conn.; S-10, S-13, S-11, at Portsmouth, N. H.; S-18, S-20, at New London; S-19, S-21, S-22, S-23, at Portsmouth, N. H.; O-4, O-7, O-10, Perlas Islands; O-1, O-2, O-3, O-8, O-9, O-6, at Coco Solo, C. Z.; S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, Coco Solo, C. Z.; S-47, to Chesapeake Bay.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET

Adm. C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief
Flagship, Huron

Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Abrenda, to Cavite; Asheville, Tientsin; Elcano, at Ichang; Gen. Alava to Tientsin; Isabel, at Hankow, China; Jason, at Olongapo, P. I.; Huron, Taku Bar; Monocacy, at Aansien, China; Palos, to Luchow, Pampanga, cruising on West River; Pecos, Shanghai; Penguin, at Shanghai, China; Pigeon, at Nanking; Sacramento, Swatow; Villalobos, at Changsha, China; Helena, Canton, China; Heron, Olongapo, P. I.

Destroyer Squadron.—Black Hawk at Manila, P. I.; Bulmer, Edsall, Ford, Hulbert, at Manila, P. I.; MacCormick, Noa, at Manila, P. I.; Parrott, at Manila; Paul Jones, Peary, at Manila, P. I.; Pillsbury, Pope, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard, Truxton, Wm. B. Preston, at Manila, P. I.; Simpson, Shanghai; Stewart, at Manila, P. I.; McLeish, Shanghai, China.

Submarine Division.—Beaver (tdr.), at Cavite, P. I.; S-30, S-31, S-32, S-34, S-35, at Cavite, P. I.; Canopus (tdr.), S-36, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, at Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.—Rizal (F.), to Cavite, P. I.; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, at Cavite, P. I.; Hart, at Cavite, P. I.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Vice Adm. Roger Welles, Commander

Pittsburgh (F.), Malaga, Spain; Scorpion, at Trieste, Italy; Bruce, Algiers, Algeria; Chas. Ausburne, Alicante, Spain; Coglian, Lamson, at Beirut, Syria; Preston, at Alicante; Osborne, Malaga, Spain.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, Mare Island, Calif.; Henderson, Mare Island, Calif.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; T-3, Portsmouth, N. H.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Send mail in care of Postmaster, N. Y. City. Denver, Galveston, at Balboa, C. Z.; Cleveland, Guantanamo; Rochester, at Arica, Chile; Tulsa, Salina Cruz, Mexico.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

Assistant Secretary—Lt. Col. L. C. Andrews
Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant
Lieutenant Commander S. S. Yeandle, Aide to Commandant

COAST GUARD GAZETTE

Bosn. (L.) L. R. Dunn assigned Customhouse,

Portland, Me., as liaison officer between the Coast Guard and Customs Service.

Mach. (T.) E. Short, assigned Sauke, Key West.

Mach. T. Moore, assigned Section Base 1, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mach. (T.) P. E. Page, assigned New York Division.

COAST GUARD NOTES

Mrs. D. F. A. de Otte is one of the vice-presidents of the League of Coast Guard Women, instead of Mrs. B. L. Reed, as recently announced.

The President on Nov. 10, 1925, designated the following Coast Guard Cutters for special winter cruising duties. It has been customary for this special cruising to begin on December 1 and continue until March 31.

Ossipee, Portland, Me.; Tampa, Boston, Mass.; Redwing, Boston, Mass.; Acushnet, Woods Hole, Mass.; Tuscarora, Boston, Mass.; Seneca, New York, N. Y.; Seminole, New York, N. Y.; Gresham, New York, N. Y.; Manning, Norfolk, Va.; Carabasset, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, Wilmington, N. C.; Yamacraw, Savannah, Ga.

Orders have been issued to the Northern Division for the cooperation of vessels of that division with the Bureau of Fisheries for the protection of the Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery.

The Redwing, Chief Bosn. (T.) Oscar Vinje, commanding, on Oct. 27, sighted the American schooner J. O. Webster, with a cargo of laths, in latitude 43-29 N., longitude 68-52 W., flying distress signals. Upon arrival, found her in a leaking condition, sails gone, helplessly drifting, and only three of her crew of six remaining. The captain's son, a boy of 18, had been knocked overboard by the flapping sails during the storm of Oct. 25, and he and two of the crew who launched the schooner's only lifeboat to go to his assistance are thought to have perished in the gale. A 10-inch hawser was run to the schooner and she was towed 45 miles to Rockland, Me.

The Sauke, Bosn. H. S. Browne, commanding, in response to calls for assistance, reached the Japanese steamer Keifuku Maru, 5,831 gross tonnage, in ballast from Boston to New Orleans, on Oct. 21, in latitude 24-08 N., longitude 84-29 W. The Keifuku Maru was then drifting in a rough sea rapidly toward the Cuban coast, broadside to the wind, with tail shaft broken and propeller gone. Contact was made with the shoulder line-throwing gun, a hawser made fast, and the disabled craft towed 154 miles to Key West, Fla.

The capsizing of a 26-foot boat carrying a sail, from the U. S. Coast Guard cutter Morrill, caused the drowning of nine men on Nov. 16, near Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during a storm. The lost men were: Warrant Paymaster Kingsbury, Warrant Boatswain Lungen, Coxswain I. J. Brackett, Chief Yeoman H. McMurdo, Chief Bosns. Mate J. R. Shea, Cabin Steward H. K. Wilson, Seaman Saulisak and Seaman Diver. The name of the ninth man lost was not given.

The Coast Guard recently received the original copy of the dispatch of Gen. John A. Dix, who was Secretary of the Treasury at the outbreak of the Civil War, through the generosity of Mr. Charles Kohen, of Washington, D. C., a collector of historical documents.

It contains the famous expression "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Photographs of brides are invited for publication.
Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1525 L Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

PERSONALS

Brig. Gen. J. W. Joyes, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Ordnance, has just returned from an inspection of field service activities, which took him to the Pacific coast.

Capt. Karl Minnegerode, Inf., U.S.A., has been relieved from further duty with the 30th Infantry, and is assigned to duty in the Panama Canal Zone. He will depart from the Presidio of San Francisco for his new station on the transport which will sail from Ft. Mason about December 11.

Comdr. G. H. Bowdley, U.S.N., assumed command of the U.S.S. Vega on Nov. 14.

Lt. Col. Joseph C. DeVries, O.R.C., was on Nov. 5 promoted to Colonel, Med. Res. Colonel and Mrs. DeVries on Nov. 12 entertained at dinner at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., for Col. F. R. Keefer, Chief Surgeon, 2d Corps Area, U.S.A., and Lt. Col. J. W. Grissinger, M.C., of Governors Island. Later that evening Colonels Keefer and Grissinger addressed the meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter, R.O.A., on pertinent topics.

Col. and Mrs. William Payne Jackson, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in honor of Maj. Philip Rhinelander at the Maramor in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 13. The other guests were Colonel and Mrs. Hess, Colonel and Mrs. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Harrison, and the latter's sister, Mrs. Vest.

Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., is at the Hotel Astor, New York, from Washington, D. C. Also there are Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul A. Stevens, U.S.A., Col. James A. Moss, U.S.A., and Maj. and Mrs. Harold F. Loomis, U.S.A.

Comdr. John Rodgers, U.S.N., who commanded the naval seaplane PN-9 No. 1 on the attempted San Francisco-Hawaii flight two months ago, was the luncheon guest on Nov. 14 of the Air Service Officers, under Maj. William C. Sherman, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Commander Rodgers' party in this unofficial visit to Ft. Leavenworth included Col. Carl Gray, president of the Kansas City Reserve Officers' Association.

The Committee in charge of the dances to be given during the Winter by the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in the District of Columbia has announced that the dances will take place on Dec. 15, Jan. 26 and April 13. They will be at the Willard.

Mrs. Raymond G. Payne, wife of Major Payne, U.S.A., entertained at a bridge-luncheon on Nov. 10 at her apartment in the Dresden, Washington, D. C. Among those present were Mmes. Wallace Craigie, Edgar Hume, Carl Halla, Walter Delaney, James A. Saunders, John Falge and Mrs. Carl G. Gilliland.

Mrs. Charles L. Andrews and little daughter, Nancy, are visiting Mrs. Andrews' parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward L. King, U.S.A., at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Lt. C. E. Andrews, U.S.N., accompanied his wife from Boston to Kansas City.

Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General, U.S.A., was the guest recently of his son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Helmick, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. General Helmick addressed the Staff and Command Class at the General Service School before his departure.

Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Assistant Chief of Staff and in charge of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, War Department, addressed the

Consolidated Group of Reserve Officers of Cook County and Chicago at their November meeting.

Brig. Gen. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Assistant Chief of the Ordnance Department, addressed the officers on Industrial Mobilization with special reference to the Ordnance Department.

Mrs. J. E. Bechtold, wife of Capt. J. E. Bechtold, U.S.A., Instructor Colorado National Guard, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Bechtold is in a private hospital at Canon City. Captain Bechtold has been transferred to Denver, Colo., and will move Mrs. Bechtold there as soon as she can travel.

Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Rice have taken an apartment at 32 Washington Square, West, New York City, for the winter.

Maj. and Mrs. Ziba L. Drollinger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Joseph Garrard will be at the Hotel Astor, New York City, for the Army-Navy game. They have reserved a table for the Army dinner dance at the Astor after the game.

Maj. and Mrs. Henry du R. Phelan celebrated their silver wedding recently with a family reunion at their home, 1018 Paru Street, Alameda, Calif.

Lt. Col. C. R. Reynolds, Lt. Col. C. L. Foster, and Maj. C. C. McCornack, Medical Corps, U.S.A., spoke at the November meeting of medical officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve, residing in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. The meeting was held at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., Nov. 16.

Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate, O.R.C., was the guest of honor of Col. F. W. Baldwin and officers of the 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., at a review of the regiment in the armory in Brooklyn on Nov. 13. General Wingate was entertained at dinner at the Montauk Club by Colonel Baldwin preceding the review.

Col. Peter E. Traub, Cav., U.S.A., chief of staff of the 77th Division of Organized Reserves with headquarters in New York City, was the guest of honor and speaker at the monthly meeting of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Chapter Reserve Officers Association on Nov. 12, at the armory of the 13th regiment.

Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, U.S.A., must pay \$2,000 a year more toward the support of his three children, the Wisconsin supreme court ruled Nov. 17. The court affirmed without opinion an order granted his former wife, Caroline S. Mitchell, increasing the allowance from \$4,800 to \$6,800 a year.

Rear Adm. William C. Cole, U.S.N., assumed command of the navy yard, Norfolk Va., Nov. 16.

Maj. Francis Baker, U.S.A., Finance Officer in the 4th Corps Area, who recently underwent a serious operation at the hospital in Ft. McPherson, Ga., is reported as much improved.

A number of members of the Woman's Club of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., were the guests of the Kansas City Woman's Club at a recent lecture by the well-known author, Maj. A. Hamilton Gibbs. Among those present were Mrs. Edw. I. King and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, vice-president and president of the Ft. Leavenworth Club.

Maj. and Mrs. William C. Thomas, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Pat M. Stevens, U.S.A., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., have returned to their home in Gainesville, Ga. Major Thomas served with the Q.M.C. all during the late war and was stationed in Washington, D. C.

Gen. S. F. Hsu, of the Central Chinese Government, made an official call of courtesy on Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., at his headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco recently.

WEDDINGS

Zimmerman—Franklin.—Lt. Walter Ernest Zimmerman, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Zeillin, and Miss Katherine Franklin, of Boston, Mass., were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Diego, Calif., Oct. 30, 1925, the ceremony being performed by the rector, Rev. Charles L. Barnes, in the presence of a few of the intimate friends of the bride and groom. Miss Mary Rule was maid of honor and Eng. George Casters acted as best man. Lieutenant and Mrs. Zimmerman left soon after the ceremony for San Francisco, where they will make their home while the groom is stationed at that point.

Donelson—Thompson.—Lt. Comdr. J. F. Donelson, U.S.N., navigating officer of the U.S.S. Idaho, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Little Rock, Ark., were married on board that ship on Oct. 28, 1925, the ceremony being performed by Chap. W. B. Hall, U.S.N.

Good—Langford.—Announcement has been made recently of the marriage on Aug. 8, 1925, at the Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., of Maj. Lara P. Good, O.R.C., residing in San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. Leola Langford. They will reside in San Diego, where the groom is in the insurance business and is vice-president of the Reserve Officers' Association.

BIRTHS

Harris.—Lt. and Mrs. Ray G. Harris, A.S., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Charles Wentford, on Oct. 25, 1925, at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H.

Bagby.—Born, on Nov. 8, 1925, to Maj. and Mrs. Carroll A. Bagby, U.S.A., of West Point, N. Y., a daughter, Marjory, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City.

Chamness.—Lt. and Mrs. Holland S. Chamness, 42d Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, George Howard, at Station Hospital, Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone.

McNary.—Born to Lt. and Mrs. C. D. McNary, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret, on Oct. 16, 1925, at Station Hospital, Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz.

Smith.—Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Curtis Bass Smith, on Oct. 20, 1925, at the Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn.

Spencer.—Maj. and Mrs. Eugene T. Spencer, F.A., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, James Thompson Spencer, at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Oct. 30, 1925.

Troland.—Lt. and Mrs. Girard B. Troland, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son on Oct. 20, 1925, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Troland is stationed at 3d Corps Area Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

Rock.—Capt. and Mrs. Logan Norman Rock, U.S.A., are announcing the arrival of a daughter, Sarah Chaires Rock, born Nov. 7, 1925, in Riverside Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hyatt.—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Delwyn Hyatt, U.S.N., a son, at San Diego, Calif., on Oct. 27, 1925.

(Further Social News on page 294)

NATIONAL GUARD

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD COMPANY ISSUES YEARBOOK.

Co. C, 205th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, of Rochester, has issued its first annual yearbook, compiled and edited by 1st Sgt. William Bailey, assisted by Lt. Stanley Speier and Sgt. R. E. Minor, as associate editors. The present officers of the company are Capt. Ralph M. Graen, 1st Lt. Rupert E. Williams and 2d Lt. Emil O. Ludtke, and Capt. W. A. Hanson, Med. Detachment, attached.

NORTH CAROLINA NAT. GUARD PRAISED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Adjutant General of North Carolina, Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, has received a complimentary letter from the C.O., at Ft. Bragg, N. C., which says:

"I wish to take this occasion to express the appreciation of the War Department for your splendid cooperation in assisting in the organization of the Citizens' Military Training Camps. I wish to thank the officers of the National Guard who assisted in the recruiting campaign. The medical officers of the National Guard rendered valuable assistance in their physical examination of applicants, as was shown by the small number of students rejected upon arrival at camp."

OFFICERS OF 152D INFANTRY, IND. N.G., PRAISED.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Morrow, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the 100th Division, and Chief Inspector of the Indiana National Guard, in a recent official report on the 152d Infantry gives special commendation to the following officers of that command: Lt. Laurence H. Corbalay, both for his work as personnel adjutant and as acting adjutant during the absence of Capt. T. J. Bates; Maj. Paul A. Seiberling, regimental machine-gun officer; Capt. Robert L. Husson, commanding Regimental Headquarters company; Capt. Howard A. Noble, commanding Company D; 1st Lt. Jesse E. McIntosh, commanding 2d Battalion Headquarters Company; Capt. John F. Houck, commanding Company K.

MILITARY REPRESENTATION AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Maj. Gen. William G. Price, jr., commanding general of the 28th Division (Pennsylvania National Guard), has been placed in charge of all military features by the board of directors of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia during the Summer of 1926. General Price is an officer of wide experience and well known for his efficient service.

NEW HARNESS INVENTED BY
LT. R. VESEY, U.S.A.—First Lt. Robert Vesey, 30th Inf., U.S.A., has perfected a new set of harness, for use with the present type of machine gun cart, which was tried out on the last march of the 30th Infantry and proved a success in every way. The harness is said to be much superior to the present type, and its adoption by the Infantry School Board, at Ft. Benning, Ga., where it has been sent, is hoped for by the inventor and others who have seen the new harness.

AMONG the Service men who have recently purchased homes or home sites in Battery Park and Edgemoor, near Washington, D. C., are Lt. Comdr. E. C. Edwards, Capt. L. L. Shook and Capt. Theodore G. Dewey.

OBITUARIES

Announcements of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Halpin.—Died at New York City Nov. 9, 1925. Capt. Arthur F. Halpin, U.S.A., retired. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 5, 1862, and served during the War with Spain as a second lieutenant in the California Volunteers, and in the Philippine Insurrection as a captain in the 35th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. He first joined the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry in 1901. His nearest relative is a cousin, Robert G. Bourne, who resides at Bishopstoke, England.

RUSSELL.—Died at Livingston, New York City, Nov. 15, 1925. Ellen Everett (born Gannett), mother of Capt. Randolph Russell, Cav., D.O.L. Burial at Plymouth, Mass.

SCOTT.—Col. Walter S. Scott, U.S.A., Ret., who had an excellent military record and was highly popular in the various regiments in which he served, died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 13, 1925. He leaves a widow, who resides at 2728 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Colonel Scott was born in Arkansas Feb. 14, 1850, and was appointed in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, Oct. 31, 1874. Among other duties he served on frontier posts in Texas, Dakota and Montana. During the War with Spain he was in the Cuban campaign, taking part in the battles at El Canay and Santiago, Cuba. He also served in Philippine campaigns, including the battle of Mount Dajo. He was retired June 20, 1911, for disability incident to the Service. Just before his retirement he was on duty with the 15th Infantry at Leon Springs Reservation, and was given a very memorable and touching farewell by both officers and enlisted men, being beloved by all of them for his firm, yet just and kind administration.

Ward.—Brig. Gen. Henry C. Ward, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, who was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in action at Fort Steadman, Va., died at his home, Wellesley Hills, Mass., Nov. 16, 1925. He was born in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 10, 1843, and joined the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers as a private in July, 1861. He rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and later became a first lieutenant and captain of the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers. General Ward first joined the Regular Army as a second lieutenant 11th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866. During the Civil War he served with the 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and took part in numerous battles and engagements, including Fredericksburg and Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He volunteered to assist in the laying of a pontoon bridge under deadly fire over the Rappahannock River in front of Fredericksburg. He assisted in saving the colors of the 57th Massachusetts when that regiment was almost shot to pieces and was wounded at Antietam and Spottsylvania.

Wheatley.—Lt. Col. Charles C. Wheatley, Coast Artillery Corps, who died at Fort Williams, Me., on Nov. 4, 1925, as briefly noted in this paper last week, was the C.O. of the harbor defenses of Portland, the Coast Artillery station nearest his home at Montpelier, Vt. Colonel Wheatley was born on May 28, 1878, graduated from Norwich University in 1901, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant of Artillery on March 7, 1902. He served with American Expeditionary Forces in France, having the temporary grade of colonel, Q.M.C., U.S.A., during this time. He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, the Advanced course, Coast Artillery School, the School of the Line, and after two years as an instructor at the Coast Artillery School, entered the Command and General Staff School in 1924, graduating in 1925.

"Throughout his career," writes an officer, "his record has been marked by industry, thoroughness, enthusiasm and cheerful loyalty, which has won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. The Service has suffered a real loss in his death."

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISIONS

THE Comptroller General sustained a settlement disallowing the claim of a chief boatswain in the Navy for pay equal to an ensign from July, 1922, to February, 1924, and for allowances from July 1, 1922, to Dec. 31, 1924. He based his decision on an interpretation of the act of June, 1922, in which he construed the section concerning the pay of a chief warrant officer who had less than six years' commissioned service as applicable to the case. This places the claimant as entitled to the pay of the first period.

An enlisted man who makes allotments in excess of his pay, which were assigned to the allottees, is responsible for the overpayment which is chargeable to him, the Comptroller held in a recent decision.

Claiming that the camp of instruction for state adjutants general of the National Guard was not a camp or school of instruction within the meaning of Section 99, National Defense Act, the Comptroller refused to authorize payments of a voucher submitted by Lt. Col. Walter F. Davis, Wyoming N.G.

This is another decision which many hold places Comptroller McCarl in the riddle-solving class. Some officers assert they soon expect decisions from him on "When is a door not a door?" and other weighty questions which have puzzled profound minds for centuries.

The Comptroller General has ruled that officers, acting as instructors at military schools like V.M.I. are not performing service with organized militia, and hence are not entitled to count that service for longevity pay.

NEWS OF CHAPLAINS

REPORT OF CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, U.S.A.—An evidence of the good work the chaplains of the Army are doing is shown in the annual report of Col. John T. Axton, U.S.A., just made public. The report states that more than a half million increase is shown in the voluntary attendance of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army at stated services of worship in Army Posts during the fiscal year of 1925.

The compiled statistics show 18,361 services conducted with a total attendance of 1,880,027, which is 550,554 in excess of the figures for the fiscal year 1924, when a new high mark was attained. The average strength of the Army and the number of Regular Army chaplains in service were practically the same as in the two years immediately preceding.

By the law of averages it appears that every member of the military personnel attended church on an Army post thirteen times during the year. The report does not take into account the large number of officers and enlisted men who regularly worship in civilian churches near their stations.

The Chief of Chaplains, who visited half of the Army posts in this country during the year, attributes this steady growth in interest in matters religious to the deep personal concern officers, and particularly commanding officers, have shown in safeguarding the moral and spiritual life of all members of their garrisons.

A net increase of 158 chaplains in the Reserve Corps is shown during the year, the aggregate now totalling 1,115. Among these are many highly prominent clergymen of various denominations.

The Chief of Chaplains recommends that an effort be made to interest Congress in appropriating funds for suitable church buildings at posts that need them.

CHAPLAINS' CORPS, U. S. ARMY.—The appointment last week of the Rev. Edmund E. N. Savageau, of Rice Lake, Wis., as a chaplain in the Regular Army, brings the Chaplain Corps up to its full authorized strength of 125.

Chaplain Savageau was ordained in April of 1914, and served in several churches in Superior diocese. From August 20, 1917, to February 16, 1920, he saw active service as a chaplain in the U. S. Navy. He was a prominent athlete in college.

His first assignment will be Ft. Sheridan, Ill., at which post he will assume his new duties in about a month. He will enter the next course of the Chaplains' School, Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 4, 1926.

Six chaplains will pursue a course of instruction at the Chaplains' School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., which will begin Jan. 4, 1926, and conclude Mar. 12, 1926. They are Peter J. Kilkenny, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Edward R. Martin, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; John T. DeBardeleben, Ft. Benning, Ga.; James M. Webb, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; John R. Bodell, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., and Edmund E. N. Savageau. Brig. Gen. Edward L. King, U.S.A., is commandant of the Command and General Staff School and also the Chaplains' School. Chaplain William R. Arnold, U.S.A., is the director of the school.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO U.S.M.A.—The following candidates have been designated during the past week for the United States Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 2, 1926, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1926:

Louisiana, 3d District, Douglas M. Kilpatrick, Jr., Houma; Abel J. Boudreaux, Jr., 1st alt., Franklin; Frank D. Winchester, 2d alt., Morgan City; 4th District, Thos. W. Robertson, Jr., 403 Merrick Street, Shreveport; Clarence O. Brown, 1st alt., Arcadia; Alton R. Swindell, 2d alt., Logansport.

Missouri, 5th District, Louis A. Guenther, Kansas City; Maurice E. Barnes, 1st alt., Kansas City; John H. Lind, 2d alt., Kansas City; 12th District, Paul Burgholt, Jr., 2d alt., St. Louis.

Ohio, Senator Fess, John R. Skeldon, 1st alt., Toledo.

Tennessee, 9th District, Leonard E. Arnn, Dresden.

United States at Large, President Coolidge, Wm. W. Reeves, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. M. Cline, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Winston L. Field, Ft. Douglas, Utah; Edwin M. Carter, Washington, D. C.

National Guard, Connecticut, Frederick G. Crabb, Jr., Pvt., Co. A, 102d Inf., New Haven, Conn.; Wm. B. J. Flaherty, Pvt., Troop A, 1st Sqd. Cav., Mt. Carmel, Hamden.

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FORT HUMPHREYS, VA.

MRS. MARKHAM entertained recently with a bridge tea at Harris Hall. Tea was poured by Mmes. Skinner and Bradon. This was the beginning of the Fort Humphreys Guild for the year, and officers were chosen at this time.

Mrs. H. W. Hill entertained with a prettily appointed dinner recently in honor of Capt. Hill's birthday.

Major and Mrs. Flemming were dinner hosts at their home in Arlington recently for Majors and Mmes. Skinner, Elliott and Conklin.

Major and Mrs. Falkner Heard and Mrs. Herff of San Antonio, were recent guests of Major and Mrs. Conklin.

Captain and Mrs. Hammond have returned from a month's leave spent in Atlanta.

Additional guests at the Wednesday evening bridge club which met with Major and Mrs. Downing were Captain and Mrs. Weaver and Captain Price.

Among those from this post motoring to Washington for the dance given by the Engineer Branch of the Army Relief Society were Majors and Mmes. Skinner, Conklin, Bagley, Weart, Young, Captain and Mrs. Snow, Captain Wood and Lieutenant Young.

Major and Mrs. Skinner entertained informally at dinner before the Tacky party. Captain and Mrs. Shearer were also hosts the same evening.

FORT McINTOSH, TEX.

THE Fourth Field Artillery Officers' Club recently held its regular monthly meeting. A committee was appointed to arrange for a Thanksgiving and Christmas dance, the members being Captain Benham, Lieutenant Sexton, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Rogers. After the meeting bridge was enjoyed.

Mrs. A. N. Stubbline left some time ago for her home in Dallas, to be gone until Christmas.

Mrs. E. A. Elwood recently entertained Mmes. Adams, Hart and Young at bridge.

Mrs. R. O. White was hostess recently at a charming bridge party complimenting the ladies of the post.

Mrs. W. T. Sexton entertained with a sewing party in honor of Mmes. Murphy, Rupp, Benham, Graham, Elwood and Gallup.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hart have left for San Antonio on a month's leave.

Mrs. O. L. Graham was recently hostess at a sewing party, entertaining about eight ladies.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

MAJ. AND MRS. HENRY T. BURGIN were recent dinner hosts inviting Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, Col. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Col. Francis Cooke, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire and Mrs. Richard Derby, Sr.

Mrs. G. A. Elinwood and Miss Marion Elinwood were honor guests at a luncheon given recently by Mrs. Maurice W. Daniel.

One of the prettiest dances of the season was given by Capt. and Mrs. Keith K. Jones at the Engineer Pavilion in honor of their guest, Miss Marie Coalsley of Oakland, Calif. More than 200 guests were invited to meet the young visitor.

Maj. and Mrs. John H. Carruth and Capt. and Mrs. Clark Kittrell were hosts at a Halloween dance, complimenting Miss Gertrude Schulz, a bride-to-be of February, at the Engineer Pavilion.

Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy were honor guests at a dinner given recently by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall.

Miss Gertrude Schulz, whose engagement has been announced, was the inspiration for a bridge-tee given recently by Mrs. Maxwell D. Taylor.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Norris Stayton were recent dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Grayson V. Heidt, Andrew Moses, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Peek, Albert L. Rhoades and Col. Francis Cooke.

Complimenting her mother, Mrs. G. A. Elinwood, and her sister, Miss Marion Elinwood, who had just arrived, Mrs. Mortimer F. Wakefield entertained with a tea. More than a hundred guests called during the afternoon.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

THE Music Club's most recent recital rendered a very remarkable program of northern European music, arranged by Mrs. Gynther Storaasli, whose beautiful voice interpreted a generous number of delightful songs. Piano solos of unusual difficulty were exquisitely rendered by Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey, whose masterful technique is the result of long study abroad and at the conservatories in Boston and New York. The ladies' choral numbers were sung with a rare lightness and ease. Mrs. Charles A. Meals accompanied the singers in her usual faultless fashion.

Maj. and Mrs. Gilbert Allen entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Allen's mother, Mrs. Kent, soon after her arrival from San Francisco.

Mrs. Florence C. Busbee, Major Busbee's mother, complimented Mrs. Frederick Austin with a beautiful luncheon given in the Submarine Room of the Chocolate Shop in Leavenworth.

Maj. and Mrs. James E. Chaney entertained at a large and very beautiful dinner at the Golf Club recently. Their cousins, Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Taulbee of Kansas City, Mo., and Maj. and Mrs. E. Foster Graham of St. Joseph, Mo., were week-end guests for the occasion.

Mrs. Duncan G. Richard was hostess at a delightful tea following a bridge and Mah Jong party in honor of her mother, Mrs. Robert E.

POSTS AND STATIONS

McConaughy. Mrs. Edgar Willis Burr and Mrs. John K. Herr poured. Assisting were Mmes. Harold M. Rayner, Benjamin Hoge, Geoffrey Keyes and Charles W. Foster.

Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes and Mrs. Joseph F. Richmond were recent tea hostesses in compliment to Mrs. Richard's mother, Mrs. Robert E. McConaughy, of Salt Lake City.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

GENERAL AND MRS. C. D. RHODES honored Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Castner with a lovely dinner recently.

Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Castner have arrived at Fort Bliss, where they will visit Lieutenant Castner's parents, Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Castner, for several months. Mrs. Lawrence V. Castner was formerly Miss Lady Jane Raby, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Raby, U.S.N.

Mrs. A. L. Skeery and Mrs. W. S. Kilmer gave a dinner party for the officers and their wives of the 8th Engineers.

Capt. and Mrs. Hans E. Kloefer are spending their leave with Mrs. Kloefer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Edwards of El Paso. Captain and Mrs. Kloefer were formerly stationed at Fort Bliss before going to the Philippines, from which they have just returned.

Maj. H. D. Chamberlain, 8th Cav., has returned from a month's leave in the east after having captained the 1st Cavalry Division polo team to victory in the recent tournament in Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Bender entertained with a dinner and dance in celebration of the victory which the Fort Bliss Air Squadron won at the recent flying meet in Tucson, Ariz.

Among the recent arrivals in the post are Lieut. and Mrs. B. D. Gill, who were recently married in San Antonio. Mrs. Gill was formerly Miss Jean Mahavier.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

LT. AND MRS. W. S. CONROW have left for the Philippine Islands. Lieutenant Conrow has been stationed at the Cavalry School four years with the 2nd Cav.

Col. Walter J. Scott, C.O. of the 9th Cav., was painfully injured recently when his horse fell with him while riding on a hunt.

Mrs. Le Roy Davis has returned from a month's visit with her parents in San Antonio.

Mrs. T. Pettit arrived recently to join her husband, Lieutenant Pettit, who is assigned to Co. A, 9th Engrs., at Fort Riley.

Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., has arrived to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks of Iowa have arrived to visit their son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Maddocks.

Mmes. John E. Maker and Winifred Houghton were joint hostesses at a delightful bridge-tee recently. Five tables were used for the games. A large artificial flower was awarded to the high score of each table.

A Sunday evening supper was given by Mrs. J. W. Cunningham recently. Capt. and Mrs. D. S. Perry, Maj. and Mrs. C. B. Lyman and Lt. and Mrs. C. C. Jadwin formed the personnel.

The Ladies' Riding Class of the Cavalry School met Nov. 14 in the East Riding Hall.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

MAJ. AND MRS. JAMES MAGEE entertained in Ft. McPherson, preceding the dance at the Officers Club in compliment to all the members of the Medical Department of the 4th Corps Area whether in Ft. McPherson or on duty in Atlanta.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Patterson entertained at a buffet supper in Ft. McPherson preceding the hop at the Officers' Club for a large number of the Army set.

Maj. and Mrs. Austin J. Canning entertained at a delightful bridge-supper at Ft. McPherson, honoring Maj. and Mrs. James Magee. The guests included Major and Mrs. Magee, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, Col. and Mrs. William J. Kendrick, Percy Jones, George Cassidy and William H. Patterson, Col. Melville S. Jarvis, Col. Henry C. Merriam, Col. and Mrs. Robert Vans Agnew, Maj. and Mrs. Richard H. Jacob, Monte J. Hickok, H. A. Huber, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Johnston, Glenn A. Ross and Lt. and Mrs. F. J. Sheffer.

Mrs. Samuel Thorpe and Mrs. Fritz Sheffer entertained at a large afternoon bridge at the Officers Club in Ft. McPherson, Nov. 19, the guests including all the wives of Army officers on duty in this Area.

NAVAL ACADEMY, MD.

MRS. GIFFEN, wife of Comdr. Robert C. Giffen, entertained at a buffet-luncheon before the Navy-Bucknell football game.

Mrs. William Douglas entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Murray, wife of Lt. Comdr. George D. Murray, in charge of aviation at the Naval Academy. Before her marriage last month, Mrs. Murray was Mrs. Mustin, of Washington, D. C., widow of Capt. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N.

Preceding the Navy-Bucknell football game, Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd entertained at luncheon. Their guests included the French

Naval Attache and his wife, who came here from Washington to attend the game.

A surprise shower in honor of Miss Mary Kidder, whose marriage to Ens. Jean R. Clark, a member of the class graduated from the Naval Academy last June, will take place on Thanksgiving Day, was given by Miss Caroline Heintz.

Mrs. Dashiell, wife of Lt. Comdr. George W. D. Dashiell, entertained at an informal tea after the Navy-Bucknell football game for Mrs. Wise, wife of Col. Frederick May Wise, U.S. M.C., who is her house guest.

Mrs. Gannon, wife of Capt. Sinclair Gannon, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, was at home Wednesday from 9 to 6. This was the second of Mrs. Gannon's official receptions, which are held on the third Wednesday of each month during the academic term.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard Ogle Welch and their children have left for Brooklyn, after spending a fortnight here as guests of Lieutenant Welch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Welch.

Mrs. Nulton, wife of Rear Adm. Louis M. Nulton, was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Peggy Stewart Inn by Mrs. Capron, wife of Professor Paul Capron, of the Department of Mathematics of the Naval Academy. Covers were laid for 12.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Capt. Isaac Yates, U.S.N., entertained 18 guests at a supper party at the Peggy Stewart Inn.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

GEN. AND MRS. C. P. SUMMERALL entertained General and Mrs. Sturgis at luncheon, afterwards taking them to the Army-Columbia football game.

Miss Marion Milnor, a student at Wellsley, spent last week-end as the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. N. Taylor.

Miss Katherine Brown spent last week-end as the guest of Mrs. C. P. Summerall, who is her cousin.

Mrs. H. J. Weeks, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. O. Fuqua, for a few months has returned to Ft. El Reno to rejoin her husband, Major Weeks.

Lt. Charles P. Summerall, Jr., is spending a two weeks' leave with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Summerall.

Those occupying a box with Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Summerall at the Victory Ball were Col. and Mrs. S. O. Fuqua, Mrs. H. J. Weeks, Lt. George Forster and Lt. C. P. Summerall.

SCOTT FIELD, ILLINOIS

CAPT. AND MRS. GEORGE WARREN recently entertained Capt. and Mrs. R. Keith Simpson, M.C., and Charles M. Savage at dinner and theater.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Lachmiller had as their recent guest Mrs. Walton D. Hood of San Antonio, Tex. Mrs. Hood was returning from Washington, D. C., after entering her daughter, Gladys, at the National Park Seminary.

Mrs. E. White entertained four tables of guests to a bridge and mah jong tea recently.

The officers and wives recently entertained a number of guests to a Halloween costume party. Lt. Neal Creighton and Mrs. G. Van Ingen were awarded prizes for the most unique costumes. Among those entertaining at dinner before the party were Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Simpson, Lts. and Mrs. E. Bowling and J. Bailey.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

MAJ. AND MRS. A. J. WHITE entertained recently with an elaborate dinner-dance in the Tapestry Room of the St. Anthony Hotel. Unique place cards marked covers for the following: Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, Col. Dan Tompkins, Miss Julia Tompkins, Col. and Mrs. E. R. Tompkins, Col. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, Mrs. Nell B. Omberg of Washington, D. C., Col. and Mrs. H. R. Rolfe, Col. and Mrs. J. McArthur, Col. Lytle Brown, Col. Robert McCleave, Col. and Mrs. E. Ruffner, Maj. and Mrs. F. Delano, Maj. and Mrs. J. J. Loving, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph Choate King, H. C. Pillsbury and Ralph Glass, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Dick and the host and hostess.

Mrs. Richard Lawrence and Miss Marion Frances Gallagher entertained with an afternoon tea recently in Mrs. Lawrence's quarters in Ft. Sam Houston, complimenting Mrs. Bonnie Notzon of Denver, Mrs. Buck Poole of Marfa, and Mrs. Richard Sears and Mrs. Aquilo Mitchell. Mrs. Sears will leave shortly for the Philippine Islands, while Mrs. Mitchell will leave for Georgia.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. GLITHERO were hosts at a delightful dinner party recently. Beautiful place-card favors in the form of imported French fans brought from Paris when Captain and Mrs. Glithero were visiting there last year were at each place. Guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul A. Wolf, Col. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas M. Knox, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lawson Little and Maj. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis.

Lt. and Mrs. Chrisman entertained with two tables of bridge recently. Guests were Capt. and Mrs. Glithero, Capt. and Mrs. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Shaw and Lieutenant Seely.

CORPS AREA ORDERS

1ST CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

MAJ. GEN. A. W. BREWSTER, COMDR.
Col. C. D. Roberts, Chief of Staff.

Leaves.—One month 20 days, Nov. 28, with permission to leave U. S., to Lt. Col. A. L. Briggs, S.C. Inf. (D.O.L.), Boston. Three months, Feb. 1, with permission to leave U. S., to Capt. R. E. Dupuy, 7th F.A., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

6TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

MAG. GEN. WM. S. GRAVES, COMDR.
Col. R. E. Wyllie, Chief of Staff.

Leaves.—Three months, Jan. 4, 1926, to Wrent Officer W. E. Payson, U.S.A., Chicago.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT

Headquarters,

Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

MAJ. GEN. W. D. LASSITER, COMDR.
Col. James A. Woodruff, Chief of Staff.

First Lt. G. F. Foss, Q.M.C., Port Transportation Office, Cristobal, C. Z., sail Nov. 26 for New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Q.M.C. Intermediate Depot, Philadelphia.

Leaves.—One month 5 days, with permission to visit U. S., to Lt. Col. R. W. Collins, Gen. Staff Corps, Dec. 9. One month 5 days, with permission to visit U. S., to Capt. W. C. Rathbone, 33d Inf., Dec. 9. Four months to 1st Lt. G. F. Foss, Q.M.C., Nov. 26.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T.

MAJ. GEN. E. M. LEWIS, COMDR.

Col. A. G. Lott, Chief of Staff.

Lt. Col. C. F. Craig, M.C., from Honolulu, Jan. 9, 1926, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C.

Capt. P. E. Edgecomb, 15th C.A., Ft. Kamehameha, assigned to duty 64th C.A., Ft. Shafter. Capt. C. C. Harvey, M.C., Tripler Gen. Hospital, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave to duty Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. E. B. McCarty, 64th C.A., Ft. Shafter, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Ft. Eustis, Va.

Capt. S. C. Smock, Vet. Corps, Hawaiian Gen. Area Depot, from Honolulu, Mar. 17, 1926, to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave to duty Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. W. L. Thompson, M.C., Tripler Gen. Hospital, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Ft. Monroe, Va.

First Lt. J. L. Hogan, 64th C.A., Ft. Shafter, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty 62d C.A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

First Lt. E. C. Kiel, A.S., Luke Field, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave to duty Kelly Field, Tex.

First Lt. V. C. Snell, 15th C.A., Ft. Kamehameha, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Ft. Preble, Me.

First Lt. O. L. Stephens, A.S., Luke Field, from Honolulu, Mar. 17, 1926, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Mitchell Field, N. Y.

First Lt. W. H. Webb, 55th C.A., Ft. Shafter, from Honolulu, Dec. 1, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty Ft. Banks, Mass.

Staff Sgt. R. S. Martin, Q.M.C., Depot Detach., Hawaiian Gen. Area Depot, transferred Nov. 25 to Camp Marfa, Tex., replacing Staff Sgt. J. B. Rodriguez, Q.M.C., to be assigned to Hawaiian Dept.

Leaves.—One month to Capt. C. C. Harvey, M.C., Tripler Gen. Hospital, Dec. 1. One month to Capt. A. R. MacKechnie, 19th Inf., Schofield Barracks, Dec. 1. Two months 7 days to Capt. E. B. McCarthy, 64th C.A., Ft. Shafter, Dec. 1. Two months 7 days to Capt. W. L. Thompson, M.C., Tripler Gen. Hospital, Dec. 1.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

The following are orders issued from the various Corps Areas and Departments, relating to Reserve officers:

3d Corps Area

Assigned

Capt. T. S. Hauck, Engr., to 62d Cav. Div., for instruction.

Second Lt. E. G. Furewald, F.A., Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., to 6th F.A., Ft. Hoyle, Md., for instruction.

First Lt. W. A. Maring, Inf., to 99th Div., for instruction.

Second Lt. E. Wolf, Inf., to 99th Div., for instruction.

9th Corps Area

Assigned

First Lt. H. R. Hancock, Dent., to 91st Div., U.S.A., for instructions.

First Lt. E. P. Walters, F.A., to 188th Art. Brig. XIX Corps.

C. O. of unit indicated opposite their names: Col. E. A. Rich, Barnes Gen. Hospital No. 141, I. Z.; Lt. Col. F. T. Harris, Station Hospital No. 137, C. Z.; Lt. Col. W. D. Kirkpatrick, 69th Surg. Hospital, 6th Army; Maj. E. F. Ristine, 86th Evacuation Hospital, 6th Army.

Capt. E. R. Hawley, F.A., to 446th F.A. (75 MM. Horse Drawn), I. Z.; 2d Lt. A. L. Blanchard, F.A., to 447th F.A. (75 MM. Horse Drawn), I. Z.; Capt. H. Beckett, Inf., to Hdqrs. Co., Special Corps Troops, 9th Corps; 1st Lt. J. R. Morris, Inf., to Hdqrs. Co., Special Corps Troops, 9th Corps.

First Lt. R. T. Coverdale, to Hdqrs. Co., Special Corps Troops, 19th Corps; 2nd Lt. J. A. Kilroy, to Hdqrs. Co., Special Corps Troops, 19th Corps.

To 104th (Frontier) Division: Second Lt. D. W. Johnson, 2nd Lt. E. A. Patterson, 2nd Lt. W. E. Penrod, 2nd Lt. H. H. Servas.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE SPORTS

(Continued from page 282)

HOW TO GET TO THE ARMY-NAVY GAME—IF YOU HAVE A TICKET.—This is for the fortunate few (some 58,000) who will attend the Army-Navy battle at the Polo Grounds, New York City, Nov. 28. Those who have no tickets or are stationed at Manila can read these instructions and grow peagreen with envy.

Assuming that you, equipped with an Army-Navy game passport and plenty of patience, have arrived at the Battery, New York City, Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station or even Jersey City, you have your choice of the following means of arriving at the Polo Grounds, 155th Street and 8th Avenue, Manhattan, outside of walking and running.

From the Battery: 6th or 9th Avenue elevated trains marked "Polo Grounds, 155th Street."

West Side (7th Avenue or Broadway) subway labeled "Van Cortlandt Park" or "Dyckman Street," as far as 157th Street and Broadway, where you alight and walk four or five blocks due east. You will arrive in the vicinity of Coogan's Bluff with the Polo Grounds spread below you. No climbing is required, as there are steps a block or two south of the Bluff leading to the lower level and the gates of the Polo Grounds.

From railroads at Christopher, 14th Street, 23d Street, Penn Station (33d Street) and 42d Street one can reach the West Side subways by a five-minute walk.

From ferries landing at Christopher, 14th, 23d and 42d Streets, take cross-town car to 6th Avenue L or Broadway subway.

From Grand Central Terminal: Take subway shuttle to Times Square and board West Side express.

From 125th Street station of railroad lines running into Grand Central Terminal: Take cross-town trolley cars to West 125th Street of the 7th Avenue subway.

There are surface lines running to the Polo Grounds, but those who have less than three hours to spare are advised to take more rapid transit. The 8th Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue trolleys run to the Polo Grounds direct.

For out-of-town autoists from the South: Follow Broadway to 155th Street and then cut east until you reach the Polo Grounds.

For out-of-town autoists from the North: Come down along the Grand Concourse, Bronx, and cross the 149th Street Bridge. Then head north to the Polo Grounds.

PRESIDENT'S CUP CLASH TODAY.—The Ft. Benning Infantry team will meet the Quantico Marines at Washington, D. C., today in the little Army-Navy classic for the President's Cup. Both teams have impressive records, but little is known of their comparative strength as the season records were built up with more than one officer playing on each team.

A study of the scores of the two teams indicates a close fight for the cup with the winner triumphant by one or two touchdowns. The Quantico Marines will have a slight edge on a wet field with their heavy line and plunging backs. They beat the U. of Tennessee Medicos 14-0 at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 14, while the Infantry gridders succumbed to the same team Nov. 7 by a score of 7-0. Army rooters claim that the results of this game don't mean anything, as the contest was played in a quagmire and Smythe couldn't get going. They point to the scores against Catholic U. The Infantry beat them 26-7, while the Marines barely won 13-6.

The Ft. Benning aggregation have won eight out of nine games, rolling up a total of 249 points to their rival's 41. They beat Stetson College 51-7; Loyola, 45-0; Transylvania, 33-0; Oglethorpe, 27-7; Catholic U., 26-7; Notre Dame Reserves, 27-6; Parris Island Marines, 26-7; and Carson and Newman College, 47-0. They lost to U. of Tenn. Medicos 0-7.

The Quantico Marines have tallied a total of 119 points to their opponents' 15. Five victories, two defeats and a scoreless tie comprise the Quantico Marines' record. They tied John Carroll U. 0-0, crumpled Kings College 40-0, and then lost two hard-fought contests to Canisius 0-3 and Univ. of Detroit 0-6. Then hitting a winning stride, the Leathernecks trounced Catholic U. 13-6; West Va. Wesleyan, 12-0; Aircft. Sqdns. of the Scouting Fleet, 40-0, and U. of Tenn. Medicos, 14-0.

With Goettge, McQuade and Liversedge likely to play in the Quantico Marine lineup for part of the game, and with Smythe and McQuarrie due to play for the Ft. Benning eleven, the spectators may expect to see a contest equal to the best colleges have to offer.

The probable Quantico lineup will be: Crowe, l. e.; Wigmore, l. t.; Levinsky, l. g.; Spaulding, c.; Williams, r. g.; Broughen, r. t.; Stock, r. e.; Goettge, q. b.; Henry, l. h. b.; Duncan, r. h. b., and Shumay, f. b. Brunelle is likely to start at quarterback and Goettge at fullback.

The probable Ft. Benning lineup will be: Kgelstrom, l. e.; McCoy, l. t.; Lapine, l. g.; Lindsey, c.; Bertelman, r. g.; Hesse, r. t.; Sweeney, r. e.; Smythe, q. b.; Buck and Daniels, h. b.'s, and Bennett, f. b.

SEVENTH INF. SCORES AT HORSE SHOW.—The recent night horse show, held in connection with the annual Pacific Livestock Exposition at Portland, Oreg., was a triumph for the 7th U. S. Infantry, Col. Frank J. Morrow, U.S.A., commanding, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in many respects. The Infantry entries scored heavily in competition with the best horseflesh in the West.

The following prizes were won by the 7th Infantry entries: Red ribbon (second prize) for most beautifully decorated stall to ladies of the regiment; Bambino, Mrs. Kitson up, owned by Lt. A. P. Kitson, U. S. A., fourth place in ladies' three-gaited saddle horse class; polo pony teams, Twilight, Captain Wise up; Sweet Patootie, Captain Harris up, and Reno, Lieutenant Strikland up, first. Same riders on Monte, Gray Girl and Duce, third.

Light-weight polo pony class, Twilight, Captain Wise up, first; Heavy-weight polo pony class, Sweet Patootie, Captain T. A. Harris up, first; Reno, Captain

Wise, up second; Grafyon broad jump, Redhead, Chaplain O. I. Clampitt up; second, Nigger, 1st Sgt. L. G. Thompson up, fourth. Olds Wortman and King \$1,000 stake, Sweet Patootie, Captain Harris up, first; Gray Girl, same rider, fourth; and Twilight, Captain Wise up, fifth.

Results of Games Nov. 14

NAVY, 13; Bucknell, 7.

ARMY, 7; Columbia, 21.

QUANTICO MARINES, 14; U. of Tenn. Medicos, 0.

FORT BENNING, 47; Carson-Newman, 0.

NAVY PLEBES SWAMP C. U. YEARLINGS 41-0.—Scoring three touchdowns in the first quarter, the Naval Academy Plebe eleven wrecked the Catholic U. Frosh team at Annapolis, Nov. 14, with Morse and Parrish starring for the victors. Parrish scored four touchdowns.

NAVY BOOTERS LOSE CLOSE CONTEST.—The Dartmouth soccer team took the Midshipmen into camp at Annapolis, Nov. 14, in a fast game, 2-1, although Navy outplayed Dartmouth the greater part of the game. The game was scoreless until the third quarter.

ARMY SOCCERITES WIN.—Army soccer team defeated Swarthmore by the score of 2 to 1 at West Point, Nov. 14. The game was exceedingly hard fought. Browning, Kammerer and Tate starred in the forward line, the first two scoring spectacular goals. In the backfield, McNaughton, Martin and Baird were above par. Heidner's work in the goal was of high caliber.

FIRST BATTALION, 18TH F.A., LEADS FT. SILL LEAGUE.—The standing of the Ft. Sill, Okla., football league on Nov. 13 was: 1st Bn., 18th F.A., 1,000; Old Post, .833; Air Service, .500; 3d Bn., 20th Inf., .500; 1st Bn., 1st F.A., .167, and 2d Bn., 1st F.A., .000. The 1st Bn., 18th F.A., has won six games. Kane, Keck, Kelly and Scull star in the backfield. Jones, Rozinski, Pike, McCullough, Musick and DeVault also stand out. The team gives the coach, Capt. W. C. Dunckel, F.A., U.S.A., much credit for its showing.

INFANTRY SCHOOL WALLOPS CARSON-NEWMAN 47-0.—The Infantry School defeated Carson-Newman 47-0 at Ft. Benning Nov. 14. It was a victory pleasing to the Benning rooters, because two seasons ago Carson-Newman trod on the Infantry eleven 39-0.

SAN DIEGO MARINE BASE BEATS NAVAL AIR STATION 6-0.—The Marine Base eleven defeated the Naval Air Station team recently in a hard-fought contest 6-0, at San Diego, Calif. Wood scored the winning touchdown.

QUANTICO RESERVES BEATEN 7-0.—The Quantico Marine Reserves lost to the Mohawk eleven at Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, by a score of 7-0, after a stubborn battle.

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Navy Line Personnel Bill

(Continued from page 275)

14 years' service (199 reduced to 133) is 33 per cent. This is certainly as high as the elimination should go at this point, but it is far more favorable to these lower grades than the 43 per cent of Fig. 2 (paragraph 13). Looking at the eliminations at the different steps in this diagram, it is seen to be 5 per cent from lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, not far from one-third in the next three grades (33 per cent, 29 per cent, 34 per cent) and two-thirds from captain to rear admiral (67 per cent). For the first elimination 5 per cent is ample to take care of the men who have not made good, whereas in the last elimination, captain to rear admiral, 67 per cent is high, but it can not be avoided when there are four times as many captains as rear admirals. In the intermediate grades the percentages of elimination, 33, 29, and 34, can not be made more uniform as long as whole numbers are used for the percentages in the different grades. A small fractional change in these percentages would make a uniform 32 per cent elimination in the three grades, but such a change is not desirable.

16. Thus all through the middle of the list the percentage elimination is about the same, and the principle that each grade is a reservoir for the grade above, and that its reserve strength should be drawn on equally throughout, is assured. It is true that a large elimination lower down will make a smaller elimination higher up, with resultant diminished cost; but this process should not be carried to the point of unduly reducing the reserve strength of the lower grades. It could be carried to the point at which the lower grades would be just sufficient to fill the grades above, when working normally, but in this case the reserve strength of the reservoirs would have disappeared entirely, and any emergency would find them exhausted. The solution shown in Fig. 3 is a compromise in this direction, and is as far as the process can be carried with due regard to the above principles. There will still be a considerable financial saving over the existing law. It has been worked out at about \$1,000,000.

A BILL

Amending the Act of August 29, 1916, and the third proviso of section 5 of the Act approved June 4, 1920, for promoting efficiency in the line of the Navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clause in the Act of August 29, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 579), reading as follows: "On and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, no captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving or who is more than fifty-six, fifty, or forty-five years of age, respectively;" be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "Hereafter no captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, or lieutenant (junior grade) shall be promoted, unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving: *Provided*, That officers of said grades shall be promoted by selection in accordance with the requirements of this Act prior to the completion of thirty-five, twenty-eight, twenty-one, fourteen, or seven years of

service since date of commission as ensign, respectively; and when not so selected and promoted they shall thereafter be ineligible for further selection and promotion; except that if they have been selected for promotion by the last preceding selection board, and have not been promoted, they shall remain eligible; and if not again selected, they shall thereafter be ineligible for further selection and promotion: *Provided further*, That the service of Naval Academy graduates since date of commission as ensign, for the purposes of this Act only, shall be computed from July first of the calendar year in which the class with which they graduated completed a four years' course at the Naval Academy; or if their academic course was more or less than four years, from July first of the calendar year in which their class would have completed an academic course of four years."

Sec. 2. That the clause in the Act of August 29, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 579), reading as follows: "*Provided further*, That captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion on account of age shall be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their shore-duty pay for each year of service: *Provided further*, That the total retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the shore-duty pay they were entitled to receive while on the active list," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion by non-selection in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall at the expiration of the designated period for each grade as herein provided be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their pay for each year of service for which entitled to credit in computation of longevity pay: *Provided further*, That lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) who become ineligible for promotion by non-selection in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall at the expiration of the designated periods of service for their respective grades be wholly retired from the Navy with years' pay of their grade: *And provided further*, That officers with over ten years' naval service previous to the date of their commission in the line of the Navy shall be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their pay for each year of service for which entitled to credit in computation of longevity pay, and their total pay shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the pay they were entitled to receive while on the active list."

Sec. 3. That the proviso in the Act of August 29, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 576), which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the total number of commissioned line officers on the active list at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one of the grade of rear admiral to four in the grade of captain, to seven in the grade of commander, to fourteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty-two and one-half in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-one and one-half in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That the total number of commissioned line officers on the active list at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one of the grade of rear admiral to four in the grade of captain, to eight in the grade of commander, to fifteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty in the grade of lieutenant, and to forty-two in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive."

Sec. 4. That the provisions of existing law, as amended by this Act, relating to promotion by selection in the line of the Navy (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 578), are hereby extended to include and prescribe promotion by selection to the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant in the line of the Navy: *Provided*, That the proviso in the Act of August 29, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 578), which reads as follows: "*Provided further*, That no captains, commanders, or lieutenant commanders who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving on November the thirtieth of the year of the convening of the board shall be eligible for consideration by the board," be and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That no captain, commander, lieutenant commander, or lieutenant who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving on July first of the calendar year of the convening of the board shall be eligible for consideration by the board."

Sec. 5. That officers in the grade of lieutenant or lieutenant (junior grade) who were appointed to the permanent Navy in accordance with the Act of June 4, 1920, while holding permanent warrant or permanent commissioned warrant rank in the United States Navy, shall, if not selected for promotion, have the option of reverting to such permanent warrant or permanent commissioned warrant status in the linear position to which their seniority would have entitled them had their service been continuous in warrant and commissioned warrant grades: *Provided further*, That the number of officers in any grade who become ineligible for promotion by reason of non-selection prior to the expiration of the designated periods of service, and are retired or wholly retired under the provisions of this Act as amended, shall not in any fiscal year exceed 10 per centum of the authorized number of officers in such grade as determined by the computation in effect at the beginning of such fiscal year; and when such percentage would otherwise be exceeded, the selection board shall, in its report, designate by name for retention on the active list, from among the officers who would otherwise become ineligible for promotion, such number of officers as will reduce the number of retirements hereunder to 10 per centum of such grade, as aforesaid; and the officers so designated in the board's report, as approved by the President, shall be retained on the active list and remain eligible for consideration by the next following selection board, and if not then selected for promotion or again designated for retention on the active list they shall be retired or wholly retired in accordance with this Act as amended."

Sec. 6. That the third proviso of section 5 of the Act approved June 4, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes, page 836), which reads as follows: "That officers of the line of the Navy who are appointed thereto pursuant to this Act from sources other than the Naval Academy shall not be ineligible for promotion by reason of age as prescribed by the Act of August 29, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 579), until they have rendered ten years' service in the grade of lieutenant commander, six years' service in the grade of commander, or eight years' service in the grade of captain, respectively, upon the completion of which service such officers, if then ineligible for promotion by reason of age, shall be retired in accordance with said Act," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "That officers of the line of the Navy who were appointed thereto pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes, page 836), from sources other than the Naval Academy shall not be ineligible for selection and promotion prior to having served seven years in their grade: *Provided*, That after such service they shall become ineligible for selection and promotion when the members of the Naval Academy class next junior to them become ineligible for promotion on account of non-selection prior to the expiration of the designated periods of service, and subject to the proviso of section 5 of this Act limiting the retirement of officers otherwise ineligible for promotion to not more than ten per centum of their grade in any one year."

Sec. 7. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act relating to promotion by selection to the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant the Secretary of the Navy may, in addition to the board of selection authorized by the Act of August 29, 1915 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 578), designate a second board of selection, consisting of nine members from the active list of the line of the Navy, to be composed of at least one officer of flag rank and the rest of the rank of captain or commander, who shall be organized in the same manner and be governed by the same procedure as the present board of selection under existing law.

(Note on Sec. 2)

The number of years' pay to be given to lieutenants and junior lieutenants when wholly retired has been left blank. This question has been fully discussed by Admiral Shoemaker in his recent indorsement. The amount should certainly be larger than has heretofore been advocated in this country. Similar allowances in the British service have run up to \$12,000, or more. The amount should be sufficient, as an adequate compensation; but it should not be high enough to induce men of the highest ability to leave the service.

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Infantry, III. N. G., Chicago, and its
Veteran Corps held their annual exhibi-
tion and reunion on Armistice night,
Nov. 11, the attendance being more
than twice the estimate.**Davis' Speech on Army**

(Continued from front page)

and many of the foremost figures in radio enterprises today are former Army officers and engineers who received their training in the Service.

Mention of the Chemical Warfare Service suggests to the mind of the average citizen "poison gases." The public knows little of the important peace-time activities of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Peace Time Work of the Chemical Warfare Service

One of the most difficult problems of modern sanitation is effective and safe fumigation. Today the Public Health Service is using a gas for the fumigation of ships which was developed by the Army Chemical Warfare Service. This gas has proven most effective in the eradication of rodents and other pests and yet it is not injurious to human life.

The Chemical Warfare Service is carrying on important experiments in the use of gas for the eradication of the boll weevil in cotton. The boll weevil costs the growers of cotton hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and it is hoped that a chemical compound will be developed which will rid our cotton fields of this pest.

In cooperation with the Navy Department, the Chemical Warfare Service is conducting experiments towards producing a non-fouling paint which will prevent barnacles gathering on the bottoms of ships.

One of the greatest dangers to miners is the deadly carbon-monoxide gas. The Chemical Warfare Service has produced the only chemical compound suitable for the protection of miners from this gas. Tear gas is one of the most effective weapons used today in the protection of banks and other institutions. It is also used extensively by police in the capture of barricaded criminals and in the suppression of serious riots. Another achievement of the Chemical Warfare Service has been the development of methods of using chlorine gas for the treatment of colds and it is believed that future experiments with many of the so-called poison gases will develop an effective remedy for the more serious respiratory diseases.

Work of the Army Air Service

In aviation the public so often sees only spectacular events. All of you know that Lieutenant Doolittle of the Army Air Service recently broke all speed records for seaplanes at the recent races at Baltimore. Every American knows that the United States Army aviators have encircled the globe by air. But how little most of us know about the less conspicuous work which the Air Service is performing. In conjunction with the development of the airplane for military purposes, the officers in our air service, as has ever been the habit of the American soldier, has endeavored to fit the newest of all weapons to peaceful pursuits.

The Army Air Service is cooperating with the Bureau of Forestry in locating forest fires in the West. The Air Service Forest Patrol, by discovering and reporting by radio the existence and location of fires, has saved millions of dollars worth of timber from destruction by fire. It is of interest to know that Capt. Lowell Smith, who commanded the Around-the-World flight, was one of the leaders in organizing and carrying out the first successful missions of the Forest Fire Patrol.

Aerial photography for military purposes is one of the very important developments of the World War. No sooner had the war ended than the Air Service began employing this new art in peaceful pursuits. The Army Air Service has photographed thousands of square miles in the United States and Insular possessions for the use of the Corps of Engineers and the United States Geological Survey in the making of maps. Sections of our western country have been mapped from the air that has never been trod by human feet.

In the Engineering Division of the Army Air Service at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, engineers and flyers are working out means for guiding airplanes through darkness and fog by means of a radio beacon. The successful completion of this project will be of the greatest value to both commercial and military aviation. Crash tests have been conducted by this division during the past year in which unserviceable airplanes have been crashed and important discoveries made that will minimize the fire hazard that accompanies airplane crashes.

Another peace-time function of the Air Service, and one about which little is generally known, is the development of airways by the establishment of landing fields along natural lines of air travel. On June 30 of this year the Army Air Service had secured data on 3,460 landing fields, and had published descriptions and sketches of them for use by the Service and by civilian aviators. Among these were 2,817 emergency fields, where airplanes may land in case of engine trouble. The development of airways, in which the Army Air Service has taken the lead, will prove of immense value in promoting the rapid development of commercial aviation and aerial transportation.

Army Aided in Relief Work After the War

The World War had no sooner ended than America laid aside its arms and turned to the relief of the stricken peoples of Europe. Shortly after the war America sent a relief mission to Europe. It was headed by the present Secretary of Commerce, Hon. Herbert Hoover, and known to the world as the Hoover Relief Mission. The Army was the channel through which this relief work was carried out. Five Army colonels acted as Mr. Hoover's principal assistants and more than 300 Army officers and some 400 enlisted men constituted the balance of the personnel of the mission.

When disaster has come to our people the Army has never failed to go to their assistance. During the past year our Army rendered invaluable aid in Georgia, Michigan and Ohio when those states were visited by floods. A tornado left a path of destruction across Southern Illinois, and California was the scene of a serious earthquake. The Army administered to the stricken people there. Last year the world was shocked when it received the news of the catastrophe in Japan. An earthquake destroyed the greater portion of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama and thousands of persons were killed. Of course you are aware that, as is its custom, the Red Cross immediately offered its services to the Japanese Government, but did you know that the American relief work was carried on under the leadership of an American Army officer and that the Army dispatched a ship load of its own supplies to Tokyo?

Every American Soldier Trained for Citizenship

While the Army is training its personnel in the arts of warfare and performing the constructive tasks of peace, it is also educating its enlisted men and training them to take more responsible positions in industry when they return to civil life. Every soldier is given the opportunity to correct deficiencies in his elementary education. Every soldier is trained in the theories and principles of citizenship. Every soldier with technical ability is given the opportunity to perfect himself in the trade or occupation for which he has shown an aptitude. The Army maintains central schools for specialists in the enlisted personnel where education is given considerably in advance of that generally available in civil life for skilled workers. The schools for enlisted specialists of the Signal Corps and the Coast Artillery Corps are noted for the high character of their technical instruction.

One result of this policy of education is that many enlisted men leave the military service at the end of their first enlistment. In a narrow sense, this is a loss to the Army; but in a broader sense it is a gain to the nation.

There are many other peace-activities of the Army to which I should like to refer, but the list is too long and the time too short. I hope, however, that I have been able to stimulate your interest in the Army and the many constructive public works in which it is engaged. Learn more about your Army and what it is doing. The knowledge will be helpful to you and to us. The Army wants your friendship, your cooperation, and your loyal support in carrying out the important missions you have intrusted to it. Its record of faithful service and constructive achievement is worthy of your cordial friendship. Its men have served us faithfully and well in times of peace. In war they have fought and died in the defense of our American ideals.

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FORD, C.M.G.**, the new British Naval Attache at Washington, who recently arrived there, had a large battle experience during the World War. In 1914-16 he was Flag-Commander to Vice-Admiral Jerram in the Grand Fleet on board the King George V, which led the battle line at Jutland; he then became Commander of the Valiant; and after promotion to captain in 1917, served in the R.N. A.S. He finished the war as a colonel in the R.A.F., returning to naval duty in 1919. Just before leaving England for his post at Washington, he was in command of the aircraft carrier Hermes. The naval attache at Washington, in addition to the United States, is also accredited to Mexico and Central America, including Panama, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

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THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

By LYMAN B. KENDALL

WITH the favorable action of the House Ways and Means Committee upon the question of tax reduction, the first step has been taken which when the final goal is reached, is certain to have a real influence upon market conditions after the first of the New Year. In the meantime, the practical certainty that the tax on profits will be cut is causing large holders to withhold sales, and the consequent effect greatly aids in sustaining prices. Money is cheap and has been for some time and probably is largely responsible for the present level of prosperity and security prices. Increasingly less favorable relation of loans to deposits may be expected to increase rates, with consequent reduction in speculation and general business. An indication may be noted in the increase this week of the rediscount rate by two Federal Reserve Districts. Three to four months time money at the present rate of 5 per cent has heretofore marked the top of long up-swings of security prices and the high level of business activity.

Rail prices heretofore mentioned as relatively the most attractive on the basis of share price and surplus earning value, have been notably strong recently and continue the most attractive from a purchase point of view. Industrial, public utility and bond quotations have remained approximately unchanged.

Any further suggestion as to the future would be merely repetition. It is exhilarating, of course, to skate on thin ice, to feel it sag, and to dodge the air holes, but we must never forget that the water beneath is icy cold, and that before we move too far we should determine where our strokes will lead us. In other words, great caution should be observed.

Relative to commodities based on the now probable size of the world's cotton crop, visible supply and consumption creates a condition where probabilities favor lower prices, though the prevailing level may not permit the expectation of profit sufficient to warrant the risk of sales. There is, further, the question of quality of the new crop, which is not satisfactory to the spinner and consequently tends to limit the usable supply.

The 1926 wheat crop as represented by the July option at \$1.30, and especially if lower, while a pure speculation, in view of the unknown size of the next crop, yet is attractive as a speculation. This attractiveness lies in the improbability of a large surplus, possibilities of climatic conditions and the known acreage of winter wheat planted. It would seem, therefore, that the price of \$1.30 per bushel or less offers a basis more favorable for profit than for loss.

POSITION OF RAILROADS AS INVESTMENTS IMPROVE BY RAYMOND V. SYKES

The general position of the railroads as investments continues to improve. No better demonstration of their strong underlying position and their good technical position market-wise is to be found than in their action during the severe break on the New York Stock Exchange a little over a week ago. The New York Times averages for the day showed a loss of 6.74 points for 25 leading industrials and only 0.56 points for 25 rails.

The majority of industrial stocks have pretty well discounted present-day prosperity and the prospect of it being maintained for some time to come, and no doubt may have over-discounted it. In any event, by comparison the rails are the more attractive for a number of reasons, and the gradual substitution of the latter for the former would appear to be not an unwise move.

In the first place, a holder of railroad stocks knows where he stands. Earnings statements are published every month in full, and in part every week. There is little need to guess at what one's company is doing in this field. The weekly reports of carloadings give a clue several weeks in advance of the actual earnings statements. Contrasted with this, many industrial concerns report their earnings but once a year, and the stockholder is left the victim of rumor and guessing the remainder of the time.

Of course, this condition removes much of the speculative element, as speculation is based largely upon the unknown, but this column deals primarily with investment, that is, income, and it is from that standpoint that the rails are favored.

Because the earning power of the rails can be judged rather accurately they are not selling at levels above their worth. As a matter of fact, speculative attention has been so concentrated in the industrial group the rails have been neglected and many of them are below their real investment value. It is possible to buy sound railroad preferred stocks to yield from 6 1/2% to over 7%, compared with current quotations for time money of about 5%. So long as this condition holds such issues obviously are cheap.

Net operating income of the Class I railroads for September aggregated \$134,584,916, the largest for any month on record. This was at the annual rate of 6.25% on their tentative valuation. The movement of freight during October was at record levels, and earnings for that month are expected to reach \$142,000,000, which will also be a new record for that month. Earnings for the full year 1925 will probably be close to 5.50% on the total valuation, including all additions to property to date, compared with 5% in 1924, 5.13% in 1923, and 4.14% in 1922.

The railroads have in their favor a constantly growing population and an ever-expanding consumption power per unit of population. This means increasing gross business. At the same time improved methods of operation result in a lower cost of doing business. The following six railroad stocks are among the most attractive purchases for income and also moderate appreciation:

Stock	Price	Yield
Chi. R. I. & Pac. 7% pfd.....	98	7.14%
St. L.-San F. 6% pfd.....	86	6.98%
St. L.-S. W. 5% pfd.....	73	6.85%
Great Northern 5%.....	78	6.41%
Northern Pacific 5%.....	75	6.68%
Wabash A 5% pfd.....	71	7.04%

MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION OF UNITED STATES.—At the annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in Washington, D. C., recently, the principal matter of business was an appeal by the Commandery of the State of New York from the action of the congress of the order held in Cincinnati last April permitting the admission of collateral heirs to the order. The protest of the New York Commandery was overruled and provision made for admitting nephews of officers who fought in the Civil War.

Col. Robert M. Thompson gave a luncheon to the visiting members of the Commandery-in-Chief at his residence and the District of Columbia Commandery gave a dinner at the Willard Hotel in their honor. Addresses were made by Capt. F. P. B. Sands, Commander of the District of Columbia Commandery; Rear Adm. P. F. Harrington, Commander-in-Chief; Maj. H. M. Rogers of the Massachusetts Commandery and Rear Adm. F. C. Billard, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard.

The following were elected officers of the Commandery-in-Chief for the ensuing year, viz: Commander-in-Chief, Rear Adm. Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N.; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Maj. Henry L. Swords, U.S.V.; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. William H.

Bisbee, U.S.A.; Recorder-in-Chief, Capt. John O. Foering, U.S.V.; Registrar-in-Chief, Mr. Graham H. Powell, Hereditary; Treasurer-in-Chief, Capt. William P. Wright, U.S.V.; Chancellor-in-Chief, Capt. John O. Foering, U.S.V.; Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Alexander Leo, Hereditary; Council-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A.; A. A. Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U.S.N.; Lt. Col. William S. Cogswell, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U.S.A.; Capt. John R. King, U.S.V.

ARCHIE CLUB OF BOSTON.—The annual banquet of the Archie Club of Boston, an organization composed of men who had active service over the lines in the various air services during the World War, and who nearly all now hold commissions in the Massachusetts National Guard Air Service or the Organized Reserves, held its annual banquet in Boston a few nights ago. Capt. Gardner H. Fiske, of the 101st Observation Squadron, Mass.N.G., was elected president for the ensuing year, and Lt. (s.g.) Paul Ives, U.S.N.R.F., secretary.

Capt. C. W. Ford, A.S., U.S.A., recently attached to the 1st Corps Area, addressed the gathering and was made a member, he having been of the old 1st Pursuit Group during the war.

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The officer proceeded on his way and took no further notice of the matter. We closed the case by compromise and had the suit withdrawn, knowing that juries usually hold the car owner to blame when a pedestrian is injured, no matter what the circumstances of the case may prove to be.

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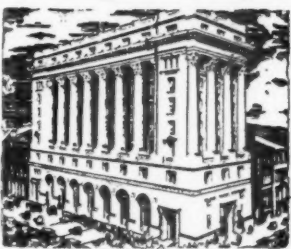
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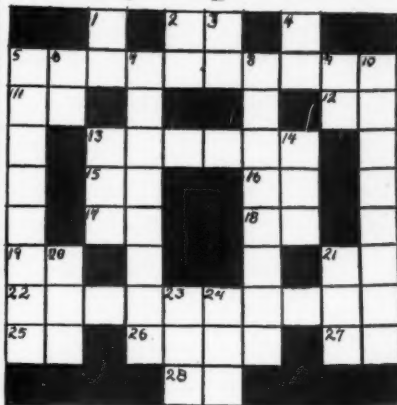
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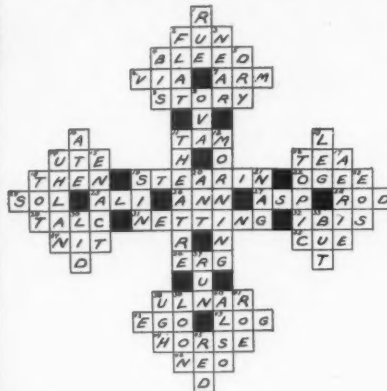
Army Paperwork



HORIZONTAL

2. Command post (abb.)
5. A military formation.
11. A Q. M.'s usual reply.
12. The Commanding Officer (abb.)
13. Army Post Office.
15. Branch of the service (abb.)
16. Cook's helper (abb.)
17. General depot (abb.)
18. Exists.
19. Exclamation.
21. Looseleaf book (abb.)
22. Cornhuskers.
25. Tactical problem (abb.)
26. Observes.
27. Tactics and technique (abb.)
28. Unit above a corps (abb.)

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK



VERTICAL

1. Branch of the Service (abb.)
2. Army retail store (abb.)
3. Cubic measurement (abb.)
4. Kind of bucket (abb.)
5. Not guilty.
6. Number (abb.)
7. Troops marching in a city.
8. High N. C. O.'s
9. Officer in charge (abb.)
10. A dud.
13. An American army.
14. Lookout stations (abb.)
20. Assists recruits at drill.
21. A high explosive (abb.)
- One of Pershing's commands (abb.)
24. Naval battlefield.

Submitted by MRS. DOROTHY C. ELY, Fort Myer, Va.

RESERVE NEWS

U.S.M.C. RESERVE

MARINE REGIMENTS FOR U.S.M.C. RESERVE.—Four Marine Corps Reserve Regiments (Infantry) total strength 10,718 officers and men, will be raised for the reorganized U.S.M.C. Reserve. Maj. Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., has approved plans for recruiting the personnel required. Due to limited funds all men enlisted in the Reserve regiments will be enlisted in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, where active duty training is not required in time of peace and no pay is drawn.

The Regiments will be designated as follows: 7th Regiment—to be raised in New England states and New York; 8th Regiment, east coast states south of, and excluding New York; 9th Regiment, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and 3d Regiment, west coast.

To expedite organization, the country has been divided into four areas, corresponding in name and boundary to the present recruiting divisions of the Marine Corps, each under a Reserve Area Commander. Every reservist is under the command of the Reserve Area Commander in whose area he resides.

The headquarters of the four areas are: Eastern Reserve Area, 1100 South Broad St., Phila., Pa.; Central Reserve Area, 542 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Southern Reserve Area, Post Office and Court Bldg., New Orleans, La.; and Western Reserve Area, 100 Harrison St., San Francisco, Calif.

Numerous colleges and clubs, as well as individuals, have applied for enrollment in the new organization. Requests have come from New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Michigan, California, and many other states.

It is thought that many of the new reservists will apply for active duty training although not required to take it. Marine Corps Headquarters has under consideration the assignment of one field and one staff officer as assistants to each of the regiments to take charge of these organizations.

U. S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE COMMISSIONS.—Commissions in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve were forwarded to the following for ranks indicated: Capt. Bertrand T. Fay, Del. and Hudson Bldg., Albany, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Robert B. Fiske, 145 W. 57th Street, New York City, and 2d Lt. Carl G. Seasword, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ORGANIZED RESERVE

RESERVE OFFICERS, 62D CAVALRY DIVISION, MOVE HEADQUARTERS.—The Headquarters of the 305th Regiment of Cavalry, 62d Cavalry Division, O.R., located in Philadelphia, are now located permanently in Room 1015, Franklin Trust Building, having removed from Walnut Street.

COLORADO LEADS ON RESERVE OFFICERS' ENROLLMENT.—Colorado is still at the head of the list of States in percentage of commissioned personnel per thousand population.

Maj. David P. Wood, Inf. (D.O.L.), is at present acting chief of staff of the Division, in the absence of Lt. Col. K. C. Masteller, who is on a tour of inspection throughout the Divisional Area.

PHILADELPHIA RESERVE OFFICERS ELECT OFFICERS.—Reserve officers of the Philadelphia chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association have elected the following officers for 1926. President, Col. Theodore LeBoutillier; vice-presidents, first, Lt. Col. Erskine Bains; second, Maj. David E. Williams; third, Maj. George F. Pawling; vice-president to State Department, Col. C. D. Young; publicity director, Capt. Walter G. Long; treasurer, Maj. Edgar S. Gardner; secretary, 1st Lt. James B. Patton.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 285)

Cr. Bosna. E. W. Hill to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; W. A. James to U.S.S. Swallow; Ch. Gun. T. Flynn to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Pharms. R. N. Cheatham to 1st Brig. U.S. Marines, Haiti; D. W. Heagy to Naval Medical School, Wash., D. C.; A.P.C. H. K. Brown to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

November 17, 1925

Effective November 13

Lt. Comdr. J. L. Nielson to U.S.S. Nevada. Lts. J. F. Bates to 15th Naval District; J. W. Bettens to command U.S.S. Pinola; E. Fisher to U.S.S. Rigel; J. S. Phillips to U.S.S. Farragut; N. F. Schneider to duty Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. E. Maeser to continue duty Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; F. L. Robbins to temp. duty U.S.S. Chewink.

Lts. C. D. Allen (M.C.) to temp. duty instr. Nav. Medical School, Wash.; C. A. Broadbush (M.C.) to New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, N. Y.; Comdr. C. E. Ryder (M.C.) to Navy Supp. Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lts. E. E. Sullivan (M.C.) to temp. duty course instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; D. A. York (M.C.) to temp. duty instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash.

Ch. Carp. H. W. Schomaker to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa. Orders 10-14-25 to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., revoked.

The following dispatch was received from C. in C. Asiatic dated 10-12-25: Lt. H. C. Flanagan to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Effective November 14

Comdr. J. Rodgers to Asst. Chief, Bu. Aero.

Lts. P. Emery to home and wait orders; C. Murray to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; R. Rohange to command U.S.S. Mallard.

Lts. (j.g.) E. C. Kline to further treat. Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.; E. H. Dickinson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Dobbin.

Lt. E. B. Kenting (C.E.C.) to Naval Trng. Station, Newport, R. I.; Ch. Gun. R. F. J. Connolly to Nav. Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va. Pay Clk. N. B. Vickers (Ret.) to home.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 279)

G.O. 23, Nov. 9, 1925, War Department

This order gives the proclamation of the President of the United States setting apart Thursday, November 26, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer.

Special Orders 272—Nov. 17, 1925

Rev. E. E. N. Savaguen appointed chaplain (1st Lt.) Reg. Army, Nov. 9, to duty Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 17.)

2d Lt. T. D. Roberts, Inf., to New York and sail Dec. 4 to Hawaii for duty. (Nov. 17.)

The promotion of the following is announced: Finance Department.—Capt. F. J. Baker to major Oct. 21; Capt. E. O. Hopkins to major Nov. 1. (Nov. 17.)

Cavalry.—Maj. A. H. Mueller to lieutenant colonel Nov. 1; 2d Lt. A. L. Fulton to first lieutenant Nov. 5. (Nov. 17.)

Field Artillery.—Second Lt. J. P. Barney, Jr., to first lieutenant Oct. 8. (Nov. 17.)

Infantry.—Maj. S. J. Sutherland to lieutenant colonel Nov. 5; 1st Lt. W. C. Lee to captain Oct. 27; 1st Lt. C. J. Gridley to captain Nov. 1; 2d Lt. J. E. Raymond to first lieutenant Oct. 21; 2d Lt. F. T. Searcy to first lieutenant Nov. 1. (Nov. 17.)

Maj. F. R. Ross, A.G.D., transferred to F.A., Nov. 11, assigned to duty 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Four months leave to 1st Lt. DuV. C. Watkins, Q.M.C., on arrival in U. S.

First Sgt. A. Haverstick, 7th Cav., will be retired at Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Nov. 17.)

S.O. 274, W.D., Nov. 19, 1925

Quartermaster Corps.—1st Lts. G. M. Mayer and F. Dunn to New York and sail Mar. 12 to duty Philippines. 1st Lts. A. L. Benedict and C. R. Hutchins to duty Q.M. Depot, Philadelphia, on completing foreign service in Philippines.

Capt. W. B. Stewart, D.C., to San Francisco and sail Jan. 27 to duty Philippines.

Capt. L. R. Lohr, C.E., to 13th Engrs., Fort Humphreys, Va., Jan. 9.

Col. S. D. Embick, C.A.C., detailed member General Staff Corps, W.D. Gen. Staff, Mar. 30.

Capt. E. F. Brooks, Inf., to treatment Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Capt. T. E. Tillinghast, A.S., to duty McCook Field, Ohio.

Leaves.—Leave granted Col. S. F. Bottoms, Q.M.C., extended 2 months. One month, 15 days, to 1st Lt. R. B. Wheeler, Inf., Dec. 5.

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ARMY OFFICERS TO SUBMIT PREFERENCE OF STATION.—In accordance with the annual custom of the War Department, The Adjutant General of the Army will, early in December, send to every officer in the Regular Army a questionnaire on which will be recorded the first three preference stations desired by each officer. In connection with the yearly change in stations, considerable discussion is going on in Army circles as to the manner in which the new station assignments are handled, the chief complaint being made that officers are not given sufficient time in which to prepare themselves and their families for their new stations.

Each officer will be asked to state the kind of duty he prefers and whether he is desirous of undergoing a course of instruction at any of the Service schools. The War Department will endeavor to make satisfactory assignments, but there are some posts that are popular and some that are not. The stations which will be preferred in 1926 will be those on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. Fort Myer, Va., is a favorite post for artillery and cavalry officers, especially the young lieutenants and the bachelor officers. Nestling in the Virginia hills close to Washington, it is probably one of the most desirable posts in the country today, especially during the winter season. But if the station preferred by every artillery or cavalry officer was granted by the department, Fort Myer would have nothing but lieutenants.

Complaints are heard that the War Department does not give officers sufficient advance notice to make their preparations for changing their stations. For instance, an officer is on duty in Buffalo where the winters are severe. He is suddenly ordered to Panama where light clothing only can be worn. If he has two or three children, it is necessary to outfit them before sailing from New York. His household effects must be packed, and a thousand other little items must be looked after. It is pointed out that three or four months should be given officers who are to make decided changes of stations.

On the other hand, it is stated that there are some officers who, not desiring to serve at a station to which they have been ordered, will seek to have their orders changed. It is said that some have even gone so far as to have congressional action brought to bear upon the War Department. This method, it is contended, is not fair to those officers in the Service who do not possess congressional acquaintances and therefore can not bring pressure to bear upon their station assignments.

GEN. E. A. HELMICK REAPPOINTED INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., was sworn in as Inspector General of the Army on Nov. 18 to succeed himself. Maj. Gen. John A. Hull, Judge Advocate General of the Army administered the oath. Although General Helmick has spent a considerable part of his 40 years' service in the Inspector General's Department, he has seen a great deal of combat service, having been in the Cuban campaign of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and was in command of the 8th Division in the A. E. F. He received the D. S. M., and foreign decorations.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

November 19, 1925

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line	Chaplains' Corps
R. Adm. L. McNamee	Capt. E. A. Duff
Capt. H. D. Cooke	Cdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick
Comdr. E. W. McKee	Lt. Cdr. H. G. Gatlin
Lt. Comdr. W. J. Lorenz	Lt. A. deG. Vogler
Lt. J. E. Nolan	
Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Candler	
Medical Corps	Construction Corps
R. Adm. Albert M. D. McCormick	R. Adm. J. G. Tawrescy
Capt. R. C. Holcomb	Capt. R. P. Schlabach
Comdr. E. L. Woods	Cdr. Earl F. Enright
Lt. Cdr. E. J. Lanois	Lt. Cdr. C. F. Osborn
Lt. Robert E. Duncan	Lt. Mason D. Harris
Dental Corps	Civil Engineer Corps
Lt. Cdr. H. R. McCleery	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Lt. Raymond D. Reid	Capt. Geo. A. McKay
	Cdr. Greer A. Duncan
	Lt. Cdr. H. C. Fischer
	Lt. E. D. Miller
Supply Corps	
R. Adm. T. H. Hicks	
Capt. C. J. Cleborne	
Comdr. H. E. Collins	
Lt. Cdr. J. P. Jackson	
Lt. D. W. Robinson	
Lt. (j.g.) E. T. Stewart, Jr.	

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since November 13, 1925.

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—James R. Pourie, Q.M.C., No. 1, on page 147. (November Army List and Directory.)

Vacancies—None.

Senior lieutenant colonel—Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C.

Last promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel—Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., No. 579, on page 149.

Vacancies—None.

Senior major—Franc Lecocq, C.A.C.

Last promotion to the grade of major—Dana W. Morey, Fin. Dept., No. 2305, on page 155.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Captain—Seldon B. Armat, Fin. Dept. Last promotion to the grade of captain—Raymond J. Williamson, Inf., No. 5470, on page 166.

Vacancies—None.

Senior first lieutenant—Vere Painter, Q.M.C. Last promotion to the grade of first lieutenant—Claude M. McQuarrie, Inf., No. 8434, on page 177.

Vacancies—Three. Officers entitled—Wm. L. Mitchell, Inf.; Escaloe E. Elliott, F.A.; Milton C. Shattuck, Inf.

Senior second lieutenant if vacancies were filled—Joseph V. de P. Dillon, C.A.C.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant—130.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

November 13, 1925

Capt. E. C. Nicholas to MB, NS, Cavite. P. I. First Lt. Healey to MB, NYd, Puget Sound, Wash.

November 16, 1925

Maj. H. L. Leonard, Retd., to active duty at the Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

First Lts. J. N. Smith to Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Tex.; R. W. Luce to duty at MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.; 2nd Lts. A. W. Kreiser and C. L. Fike to duty at MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif.

M. D. Marquis did not accept appointment as a second lieutenant.

November 17, 1925

Lt. Col. H. D. South to the Gendarmerie d' Haiti.

Capt. R. Blake to MD, Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Calif.; F. R. Armstead and S. Ladd to MB, NYd, Mare Island, Calif.

First Lt. F. S. Chappelle to MB, NA, Annapolis, Md.

Second Lts. R. J. Mumford to duty at the MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.; C. F. Replinger resignation accepted.

November 18, 1925

Maj. E. A. Osterman upon transfer of the Flag of commander Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, to the U.S.S. Maryland, ordered to duty aboard that vessel.

Second Lt. A. D. Cooley to duty at the MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

U.S.M.C. PROMOTION STATUS

November 19, 1925

Commissioned	Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy
Col. Wm. C. Harlee	Col. Norman C. Burton
Lt. Col. W. M. Small	Lt. Cl. R. B. Farquharson
Maj. Harry K. Pickett	Maj. John B. Sebree
Capt. Henry S. Hausmann	Capt. Albert B. Sage
1st Lt. Wm. N. McKelvy, Jr.	1st Lt. James M. Smith

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE
M-1.—The British submarine M-1, which was lost off the Devon coast in the English Channel, Nov. 12, 1925, with 68 officers and men aboard, during maneuvers, was of the monitor submarine type armed with a 12-inch gun. She had a surface displacement of 1,600 tons, and 1,950 submerged, a surface speed of 15½ knots, and submerged 9½ knots. The loss of the M-1 was the greatest submarine disaster in the history of the British Navy.

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The Mitchell Court-Martial

(Continued from page 275)

he knew at the time he committed the offense, or, in the present case, at the time Colonel Mitchell issued his statements.

"Not only that," continued the judge advocate, "the accused is not entitled to it, anyway, for in the very first paragraph of the charges he made to destroy the Army and Navy he said, 'I have been asked' in the last few days to give his opinion on the disasters to naval aircraft."

"He further states his statement is given out publicly, 'since the terrible accidents.' He did it because the people all over the country asked him and he accommodated them. I urged that the court do not receive this class of evidence."

Representative Reid then withdrew the question.

REED LANDIS, WORLD WAR ACE, TESTIFIES

Maj. Reed G. Landis, son of Baseball Commissioner Landis, and one of America's aces in the World War, testified that during the 154 hours he flew over the enemy lines anti-aircraft fire never interfered with the performance of his mission. Major Landis said he saw only one plane destroyed by anti-aircraft guns, and that was on the last day of the war. His testimony was offered by the defense in further corroboration of Colonel Mitchell's charges that anti-aircraft fire is ineffective.

The next witness, Capt. Willis H. Hale, commanding the bombing squadron that took part in the Anti-aircraft Artillery tests at Ft. Tilden and Camp Dix, described the manner in which scoring was accomplished. Coast Artillery officers had to count hits while lying on the wings of the planes, because they could not observe bursts from the cockpit. Captain Hale testified that he had objected to the orders for the Camp Dix night flight as adding a very dangerous hazard, but that he had been overruled by Major General Summerall, commanding the 2d Corps Area, because the latter insisted he "already had asked the War Department to make other changes." Captain Hale said that all but two of the officers of the bombing squadron had been compelled to be ordered on sick leave when these tests were finished, because of the overtax on their endurance. There were two major and five minor crashes as the result of the night tests, but no one was killed or seriously hurt.

Major Wilby, aide to the judge advocate, accused the witness of giving the court "a false impression as to the success of the tests" at Camp Dix and read a paragraph from the official report to maintain his point. The defense retaliated by getting the entire report into the record.

MAJOR HICHAM SAYS HIS RECOMMENDATIONS WERE IGNORED

Maj. Horace Hicham, the next witness, said he had specialized in training air officers and that only one in three applicants for the rank of qualified aviators was successful. He testified he had reported every six months to the Adjutant General that the present system was wrong and had suggested changes, but they were never made. He was criticized for insisting that many men who could pass the preliminary tests never could be properly qualified, he said.

Major Hicham testified he had tried to get the Navy to cooperate with the Army in training, so as to develop a complete cooperation between the two services, but had failed. Describing an inspection made by General Drumm at Kelly Field, Major Hicham said he had protested sending so many flyers to the Philippines.

"I asked him whether he was going to establish an airplane manufacturing plant there," exclaimed the witness, "because there is even more wastage of material than pilots even under present conditions. Our work has been hampered by sending competent flyers to the insular possessions, but I got little satisfaction."

"Do you know of an instance where the ignorance of a nonflying naval officer caused the death of naval aviators?" Major Hicham was asked.

"I do," he said before an objection was sounded. The court sustained the objection.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19

Adm. W. S. Sims, retired, commander of the American naval forces in European waters during the World War, was the principal witness called by the defense for Colonel Mitchell on Wednesday, Nov. 19. Among other things, he said that present officers in high commands in the United States Navy who have not received the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., were "hide-bound and uneducated." Much of his testimony was in the same vein as that given before the Congressional Aircraft Investigation Committee last spring and before the Morrow Aircraft Commission recently. He included Admiral Eberle, present Chief of Naval Operations, in the list of those he characterized as "hide-bound and uneducated."

The question of the competency of Navy officials was put in cross-examination by Maj. Allen J. Gullion, new assistant trial judge advocate.

Admiral Sims had testified that the Navy was in control of "untrained and uneducated" men, as far as knowledge of tactics and strategy was concerned. Major Gullion read a list of admirals. Seven of the officers mentioned had not attended the college, and Major Gullion asked: "Do you therefore regard these men, including Admiral Eberle, as 'hide-bound, unfitted and uneducated'?"

"I certainly do," answered Admiral Sims. He reiterated his testimony before the Morrow Aircraft Commission that the Navy violated the principles of command when the Shenandoah was ordered on what proved to be its last flight.

"We may assume that the commanding officer of the Shenandoah and the crew were the best people ever assembled on airships at Lakehurst, and if they were not it was a criminal act to put them there," Admiral Sims said.

WAS VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLES OF COMMAND

"But assuming they were the best people, and they knew all about the subject, if there was interruption from the outside and from less competent persons it at least was a violation of the first principles of command. I haven't the slightest doubt that if Commander Lansdowne had been asked to take the Shenandoah out and see how many storms he could ride out, with the view of gaining greater knowledge on airship construction, he would have done it in a minute, because it was a military duty and all right. But to pass over half a dozen fair grounds at an appointed time, the motive is wrong."

Admiral Sims disagreed with Secretary Wilbur's statement that the country is protected by two oceans. "I don't understand what he means by it," he commented. "With a properly organized air force on land we could destroy any fleet coming within the radius of action."

The backbone of the fleet is the capital ship, he said, but explained that the capital ship was not the battleship, but the swift, elusive airplane carrier. He said the Navy has no policy governing aeronautics except that it is an auxiliary.

CAPTAIN HEINEN CRITICIZES CHANGES IN DIRIGIBLE

Capt. Anton Heinen, another defense witness, said that had he known the number of safety valves on the Shenandoah were reduced from 18 to 8 "everybody could rest assured I would have kicked up a hell of a row."

Captain Heinen was qualified to testify by declaring his entire life had been devoted to lighter-than-air experiments and flying between 1912 and 1921. Captain Heinen was in charge of the Shenandoah when she broke away from her mooring mast last year.

Major Gullion, for the prosecution, demanded to know by "yes or no" answer if Captain Heinen's services in Germany were terminated at his own request or by direction of his superiors.

"You may answer in your own way, captain," interrupted Colonel Winship, the law member, "and you don't have to say yes or no."

Capt. Heinen appeared upset by this question. He began a rapid fire answer to the effect that politics entered into the case; that he had warned the German Government against signing provisions of the Versailles treaty relative to aircraft and concluded by saying: "Therefore I was kicked out of the Service."

His purpose in coming to America in 1921, he said, was to accept an offer from the United States Navy to assist in the construction of the Shenandoah, which was fabricated at Philadelphia and assembled at Lakehurst, N. J.

"At the time the change in the valve system was made on the Shenandoah had you positive views on the matter?" asked Major Gullion.

"The first time I knew of the change was four hours after the accident," he said, and added: "If I had known this before, everybody can rest assured I would have kicked up a hell of a row!"

MCCOOK FIELD OFFICER CALLED TO STAND

Maj. F. W. Kennedy, of McCook Field, Ohio, told the court that he was one of the six original flyers in the United States and was injured in a crash in 1912. He said he is both the heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air pilot. He told of being sent to Germany as the Army observer of construction work on the ZR-3, and of his return to this country aboard the completed craft. Major Kennedy said that a rapid rise of an airship such as the Shenandoah would cause expansion of the gas in the cells, that failure of the cells to discharge this expanded gas would rupture them and that such a rupture would unbalance the ship and very probably "break it."

The witness declared that reduction of the safety valves provided for the release of expanded gas would lower proportionately the safety factor. The only reason he could give for reducing the number of valves was that helium would be conserved.

Captain Clarke, the next witness, who is in charge of lighter-than-air work at Langley Field, Va., testified that the Shenandoah was overweight in construction, according to his examination of the designs and specifications of the ship. The effect of expanding gas in a dirigible, he added, was that "something must give way, either the ship or the cells." The witness said it is the practice in the Army Air Service to use parachutes when making lighter-than-air flights. When asked by Mr. Reid if he considered it "criminal negligence to order men to make flights over land without parachutes," Major Gullion objected, and Colonel Winship sustained it. Under cross-examination the witness declared, to his knowledge, the Navy does not use parachutes on airships, adding that when he flew in the Los Angeles there were only two on board, although the crew numbered between 50 or 60 men.

"Are you familiar with the fact that the Navy carefully considered this question and adopted a policy not to use parachutes on dirigibles," asked Major Gullion.

"All I know is that they don't use them."

Captain Clarke, upon testifying that he was aware of the reasons for not carrying parachutes on dirigibles, was asked by the prosecution if it were not because parachutes interfere with the passage of members of the crew on the narrow runways of the ship, and that, furthermore, they might prove valueless in view of the rapid fall of a wrecked airship. The witness said he had heard of these suggestions.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE USED BY RESERVES, R.O.T.C., AND C.M.T.C. FOR INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES.—The Army War College, Washington, D. C., recently was turned over in its entirety to the citizens components of the Army of the United States (except the National Guard). Gen. John Ross Delafield, O.R.C., president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, made an address on the Organized Reserves, and Lt. Col. H. Edmund Bullis, O.R.C., representative of the Reserve Officers on the War Department General Staff, gave an instructive lecture on the training of the Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers Training Corps, and the Citizens Military Training Camps.

In the course of his remarks Colonel Bullis spoke of the encouraging reports that have come to the War Department of the very successful C.M.T.C., National Guard, and Organized Reserve Units camps last summer. In speaking of the splendid spirit of cooperation that prevailed, he cites a case at Camp Knox, where an Indiana Field Artillery Reserve Unit was associated with an Ohio National Guard Field Artillery Regiment. The Reserve Officers were utter strangers to the National Guard Officers, nevertheless the training was so successful that the brigade commander of the Ohio National Guard has asked that Reserve Units be associated with each of the units of his brigade for next Summer's training.

Training Program

Colonel Bullis pointed out that careful study of the problem of necessary training has resulted in the following basic conclusions:

- (1) That combat personnel should be trained more frequently than non-combatant personnel.
- (2) That a direct relation between training opportunity and mobilization priorities and duty should be established.

"From a military standpoint," he says, "it is highly desirable, although not recommended at this time, that all Reserve Officers assigned to duty with combat troops be trained annually." Other points made by Colonel Bullis included the following:

It is realized that Reserve Officers cannot be kept efficient by 15-day training once in three years or even once every year. More and more efforts are being made to develop inactive duty training. This consists, in addition to the correspondence courses, of conferences, lectures, tactical walks and rides, visits to Army posts, equitation, rifle and pistol practice, group luncheons and dinners, contact camps, inactive flying training, inactive duty at schools and camps, etc.

The Army Correspondence Courses have an enrollment larger than the combined student bodies of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton and Brown Universities. The last report shows that 20,797 students were enrolled in the Army Correspondence Courses.

Air Service Reserve Flyers

At present we have approximately 500 Air Service Reserve flyers who could take their place in mobilizations plans tomorrow, if needed. Most of these pilots are keeping fit by means of inactive duty flying. Out of the almost 7,000 Air Service Reserve Officers on the rolls, 956 are rated as airplane pilots and 2,380 as junior airplane pilots. Air Service unit training up to the present time has been found to be unsatisfactory, primarily due to improper assignment of too many non-flyers to Air Service units.

The drastic cuts in Army appropriation items, commutations of subsistence and commutation of quarters has had a most serious effect on the Organized Reserve project. It has greatly reduced the number of clerks at Organized Reserve headquarters. It has reduced the morale of the clerks that are left, and in some instances it has resulted in moving Organized Reserve offices from cities to posts nearby.

If the War Department expects to maintain the Reserve Officers' Training Corps successfully at institutions who desire them, the demands for instructor personnel must be given consideration. There will be required 863 officers instead of 793 for R.O.T.C. duty for the academic year 1925-1926.

During the Summer of 1925 there was a total attendance of 33,681 candidates at the C.M.T.C. camps. The instruction gave closer attention to the military bearing, preciseness, and discipline of candidates than ever before. The Reserve Officers are now giving largely of their time without compensation, in their efforts to keep fit professionally for the discharge of their emergency duties. A corresponding obligation rests upon the Regular Establishment to lend all possible assistance to these officers.



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